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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

Baby Bonus Arguments

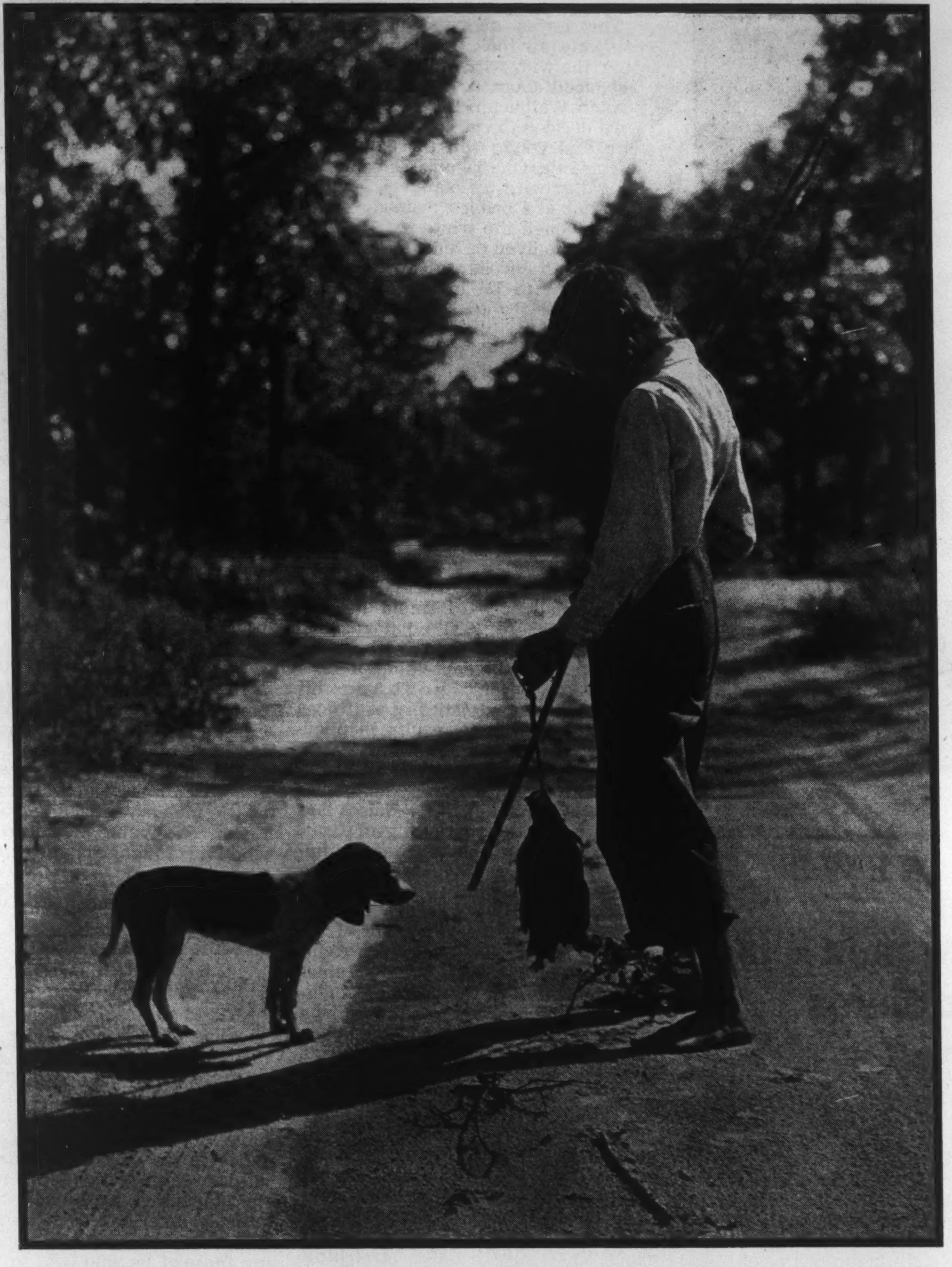
THERE are no doubt certain weaknesses about the "baby bonus" system, but it has not yet been established that they are greater than the weaknesses of having no system of dealing with the needs of under-privileged families, or the weaknesses of any other practical method of doing so. The proposals of Miss Charlotte Whitton for greatly extended provision of social services are admirable, but they do not and cannot guarantee that all needy families would be adequately looked after. It is true that on the other hand the baby bonus does not ensure that the money paid out by the state will actually be used for the benefit of the children and not wasted on frivolities or riotous living; but we fancy that most communities will in time develop a supervisory system which will be enough to prevent the more scandalous cases of waste.

The two objections to baby bonusing which will be really effective with the voters are, however, in our opinion entirely without justification. They are the objections respectively of the anti-Quebeckers and of the organized labor people. The organized labor people take in effect the ground that any worker who is old enough to have a family should receive wages enough to take care of that family, and if he is old enough to have a large family he should get wages enough to take care of a large family. It is unfortunately an inescapable economic fact that there are many workers, of adult years, whose labor is not for one reason or another, and never can be until their skill or their character is radically changed, valuable enough to receive from any employer a wage sufficient to support four, five, six or eight or a dozen children; and to pay such wages to every worker of that age, even if he has no children and not even a wife, would call for the distribution, to the wage class as a whole, of far more than the total product of the nation.

In a primitive economy children when young are no grave burden and soon become productive workers; in a highly industrialized economy such as the urban economy of today young children are a heavy burden, and they are slow to become self-sustaining. The assumption that every wage-paid worker must receive enough to keep himself decently plus enough to keep a wife and eight children decently, whether he has the wife and children or not, is economically unworkable; yet it is the basic assumption of the whole labor case on this subject.

All Are Canadians

THE anti-Quebec case on the subject is that large families belong mainly to a certain kind of Canadians and small families or no families prevail among a certain other kind of Canadians, and that there is not sufficient common Canadianism between the two to make it proper for the former to be aided at the expense of the latter. This appears to us to strike at the root of all hope of national unity. A united nation is one in which the more fortunate citizens of all kinds, simply because they are citizens and are more fortunate, are willing to be taxed for the benefit of the less fortunate citizens of all kinds, simply because they also are citizens but are less fortunate. The instant you begin to distinguish between kinds of citizens, and to say that the less fortunate of this kind must be looked after exclusively by the more fortunate of the same kind, and the less fortunate of some other kind by the more fortunate of that other kind, you are tearing the nation in pieces. If anybody wants to know why Canada is not more of a united nation than it is, that is the answer: we have drawn too many of these distinctions, and allowed too many things to interfere with the idea of our common Canadianism. We shall have a Canadian nation only when we can feel, pretty generally, that a Canadian child is a Canadian child and entitled to certain economic advantages, whether he is French or Scottish or Ukrainian by racial origin, whether he is in Quebec or Alberta, whether he is the son of a Roman Catholic or a Presbyterian or a Lutheran or even a Marxian Communist. We can hasten that time, or we can defer it, by our attitude on this legislation.



LAZY SUMMER DAYS, CAREFREE HAPPY YOUTH, A SHADY POOL WHERE FISH ARE BITING. IN SPITE OF WAR'S ANXIETIES, THESE THINGS REMAIN, AND LIFE IN THE OPEN HAS LOST NONE OF ITS POWER TO RENEW BODY, MIND AND SPIRIT.

Too Much Violence

MR. FRED ROSE is performing a useful service in drawing attention to the rather alarming amount of violence which is being employed in connection with political differences in the province of Quebec. There has been a singular lack of protest on this subject from those who should be most fully aware of the dangers of such a development. In its issue immediately preceding the time set for the meeting of the Labor Progressive party in Quebec city, *L'Action Catholique* printed an editorial note over the initials "L.-P.-R." which deplored the fact that this meeting was to be held, as "a lamentable example of the tolerance of the public authorities," and demanded that the meeting be prohibited, not as being unlawful, but "in order to prevent disorder". "We have positive knowledge", went on the article, "that at least two organizations are now preparing to hold meetings in the same place. Conflicts will inevitably result." There was no word to suggest that the promoters of such conflicts would be doing wrong; indeed the whole article could easily be read as an intimation that they would be performing a duty which the public authorities had gravely neglected.

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TOPIC OF THE WEEK

Bouchard A First Gun?

See article by B. K. Sandwell on page 17

The meeting, it will be recalled, was actually broken up, and Mr. Tim Buck was pursued by demonstrators until he had to take refuge in a police car, though fortunately nobody seems to have been physically damaged. *L'Action Catholique* expressed great approval of the whole business in its next issue. We have no special sympathy with the Communists or Mr. Buck, since for two years between 1939 and 1941 they were among the most ardent supporters of Mr. Duplessis and his Union Nationale party in opposition to the war, and are merely reaping what they carefully sowed. But it is absurd to suggest that this sort of thing is compatible with democracy.

The "Due" Share

WE APPEAR to owe an apology to Mr. R. P. Jellett, president of the Royal Trust Company. In our Front Page of June 24, on the strength of a rather brief newspaper report, we ascribed to him views concerning the causes of the present high degree of productive activity in Canada which are nowhere discernible in the actual text of his address—delivered to the Investment Dealers Association meeting at Quebec. Mr. Jellett's real explanation of the present high productivity is the perfectly sound one that "war production has had to be more or less regardless of cost", and his view of the way to maintain a healthy high productivity when costs insist on being regarded, as they will when peace is restored, is that "this we can only get through co-operation of government, capital, labor and management."

That is the doctrine that needs to be preached in and out of season, to investment dealers, to statesmen, to newspaper editors, to investors, and above all to those labor organizations which are in a strategic position to extort more than their labor is worth, but which cannot do so without strangling production and throwing the whole economic machine out of balance. "If any group, capital, labor or farmers, manages to get an undue share of the national income, our whole economy will be upset." The difficulty is going to be that of imparting to some of our productive elements a correct idea of what is their "due" share.

Why cannot we just go on being "regardless of cost"? Why is not everything that is physically possible also financially possible? We have done it in war, why not in peace? The answer is that in war the nation is the chief buyer, and what it is buying is the tools of its own freedom, and for these no price can be too high, not to mention that the nation by its taxing power can get back a good deal of any excessive price it may have to pay. In peace the private person becomes once again the chief buyer, and he will buy only when he thinks the price advantageous. He is under no compulsion. When he thinks the price too high he can always abstain. And any price is too high that he thinks can be beaten down by abstaining.

Dual Citizenship

MR. REID'S letter on page 2 combines two distinct claims so cleverly that a careful reading is necessary in order to determine where they join. The first claim is that Japan has a law making every Japanese in whatever country, and every child of a Japanese in whatever country, a subject of Japan. That is unquestionably true. It is perhaps the most extreme form of a type of law common to many militaristic countries, and having the effect of denying the validity of any local law of the country of domicile of a Japanese outside of Japan which affects his citizenship. It is the ancient problem of dual citizenship. Such a law in Germany for many years assert-

(*Continued on Page Three*)

ARTHUR KESTEVEN LOYD

NAME IN THE NEWS

"One of Those Englishmen" Is Solver of B.C. Fruit Problems

By COROLYN COX

MANY Canadian businesses, laboring under confusion in respect to the shape of things to come, would do well to turn their eyes west. In British Columbia something has been tried and a scheme evolved that may well serve them as a pattern. Arthur Kesteven Loyd, former President of British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, serves as Manager of the Association's own sales agency, B.C. Tree Fruits Limited. As he was detailed to organize the agency five years ago and has headed it ever since, he has had continual observation and direction over a laboratory experiment in the economics of agriculture. The process involved has brought one of Canada's sickest, saddest industries to health and sanity.

Loyd, let it be noted, is "one of those Englishmen" so frequently referred to as the reason why the Okanagan District came by all its hard times and grief. The "handicap" laid upon him by the English Public School was apparently more than outweighed by the foundation of character and courage it built up. He has been through plenty — survived, succeeded, and holds the respect and confidence of his fellow fruit farmers in the Okanagan of today. That includes not only surviving Englishmen, but prairie Canucks, Ukrainians, Germans, Poles, Hindus, Chinese and Japs.

Loyd was born fifty-four years ago at Great Amwell, in Hertfordshire, moved on to Wimborne in Dorset, and went to good private day schools. His father was a retired British Army captain who had seen service all over the world, from Singapore to Egypt, believed in giving his sons the best of education, and backed them then to follow their own desires. Loyd went through Marlborough from 1903 to 1910, captained football and hockey teams, became a prefect, did reasonably well scholastically. He didn't feel himself quite the brain trust material required for the Indian Civil Service, but had a touch of Empire-building blood of his father's, and decided the Egyptian Civil Service would be about his cup of tea. Then came the "lure". After all, nobody can deny we invited these Englishmen—and how! Men went round to the Public Schools, since that was a likely place to find not only courageous young men who could dream, but slices of parental capital that would probably help their (and Canada's) dreams to come true. The Malay States put up a good propaganda campaign then too.

Loyd's younger brother definitely decided upon Canada and no more education. Loyd threw in his lot with him, and both lads, ages twenty and eighteen respectively, bought land, sight unseen, on the Thompson River, about 37 miles below Kamloops, where a development scheme was under way.

Ham and Eggs Period

They found themselves with ten acres of orchard just planted in Walhachin Township, with an irrigation scheme building. Unlike Canadian youths of that age, they had never taken a job in their lives, had none of the practical experience developed here through summer surveys, farm labor in vacations, errand boy jobs after school hours. They took men at their face value, if they were good sportsmen, paid high for their educational handicaps. But quitting and faint heart were not among these handicaps.

Loyd arrived in 1910, had the hardihood to take on the responsibility of a wife in 1912. Miss Ivy Twining was "one of those Englishwomen;" had been on a tour of India, came back through Canada, never quailed at the prospect of tackling her own housework in a farmhouse built for three. While she coped with the house, the boys, having as yet no bearing trees, worked for the development company, mainly hoeing—six and eight weeks on end, steady hoeing—by which time you could start the patch all over again as the weeds were up once more. They got $45 a month and bunkhouse allowance.

On the outbreak of war, every "single" man in Walhachin joined up, and the town made the record for the Empire. Married men such as Loyd took on the orchards of the single men while they were away. By 1917 Loyd felt the war needed him worse than the orchards and his wife did, joined up, and was on the point of going overseas when the armistice came.

The Loyds and the development company all took a licking together after the war, with surprising lack of bad blood about it. Prospects looked poor in Walhachin for many reasons. Loyd decided to cut his losses, left his wife and young son there while he stormed the Okanagan. He came into the valley with his blankets, got himself a job as a pruner, pruned so faithfully through the winter of 1919 that a man who lived in India and had also bought an orchard sight unseen, asked him to be his manager. He didn't even try to sell his property in Walhachin, just walked off with his wife and child to the new manager's house, and left it all.

Depression Plus

Next he was given a foremanship in a Belgian Land and Agriculture Company in the Belgo district near Kelowna. When the absentee directors decided to break up their land and sell it as small holdings, Loyd was able to buy the foreman's house and a small orchard round it.

From 1923 to 1933 Loyd ranched again with good and bad years, working up to the depression of 1929. Depression doesn't perhaps hit farmers quite as drastically as it does city workers, but it results in piled-up debt, too often ending with everything lost. What was going on in the Okanagan however, was depression plus. For years, appalling abuses had grown up in the marketing of fruit, one grower after another finding himself virtually a slave of some outside interest, which could take his perishable crop on its own terms. Middlemen laid absurd claims for fruit arriving in bad condition which could not be adequately disproven. Dramatic culmination of the seething indignation of the growers was the famous "Battle of the Tracks" in September of 1933, when massed bodies of fruit growers round Kelowna swarmed over the railroad tracks and prevented cars from moving.

Ever since 1912, Loyd had been going as a delegate to fruit growers' conventions. In 1934 he was elected President of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, which includes all the growers in an area of about 40,000 square miles, stretching from Crow's Nest Pass to Kamloops and Penticton. The growers determined to clean up the abuses that were killing their business, and to get control of their affairs back in their own hands. The public, or at least those who follow the ins and outs of Canadian agricultural history, know well the succession of legislative manoeuvres that occurred as various governments tangled their feet in the barbed wire of Dominion-Provincial legislative conflict. The Federal Government Produce Marketing Act passed in 1927 was declared *ultra vires* in 1931. Natural Products Marketing Act of 1934 was thrown out in 1936, after going to the Privy Council. The difficulty is, of course, one of clashing Dominion and Provincial jurisdiction, the Dominion field covering trade and commerce, the Provincial in command of property and civil rights. National Products (British Columbia) Act was pushed through by the Pattullo Government directly the Dominion legislation was thrown out. Under this, bolstered by the War Measures Act, the growers now operate.

B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, celebrating its fiftieth anniversary in 1939, decided as a last resort to go further than partial co-operation, and to put together one central selling organization to market all the produce of the area, both tree fruits and vegetables. This is the organization Loyd developed and heads, and he attributes the success which the organization may have had to the loyalty and experience of the men chosen for executive positions from amongst the best brains in the industry. Control is vested fundamentally in B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, by virtue of the fact that the three-man Fruit Board, which discharges legal responsibility under the Provincial Act, is elected by 25 delegates selected by the growers, who automatically become directors of the Association. The Board designates B.C. Tree Fruits Limited to have 100% control of sales. From the other side, the Association elects an executive of five members, which sets up the growers' contracts with B.C. Tree Fruits Limited to market the entire crop of its members, 94% of whom signed a plebiscite indicating they wished to support such a communal sales agency. This is a voluntary, tri-party, three-year contract. It takes from the shipping companies the power to sell produce, vests it in the growers' selling agency.

There was, of course, tough going at first, bad times for two years, including the U-boat menace which cut off exports, and the Dominion Government subsidized the growers. The last three years have seen the system working well; the industry has disciplined itself as well as the shipping companies, improved grading, standardizing of varieties, and advertising. Assembling of carloads from nearest sources of supply saves good money. Bad debts are incredibly small, claims insignificant. The whole affair would be a credit to the U.S.S.R.! Mr. Loyd is a credit to his forebears.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Special Victory Loan for Cultural Projects: The Jap-Canadian Vote

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

EVERYONE is interested at present in all that concerns reconstruction.

The material contained in two Briefs in particular has appealed to me very strongly, concerned as they are with the cultural aspects of Canadian life. One of these is the "Brief Concerning the Cultural Aspects of Canadian Reconstruction", being a summary of fifteen briefs presented to the Special Committee on Reconstruction, House of Commons; the other is the Brief of the Canadian Library Council which is also to be presented to the Turgeon Committee.

As an individual citizen I offer the suggestion that financing of all cultural reconstruction projects, such as those embodied in these Briefs, might well be accomplished by means of a Special Victory Loan to commemorate final Victory.

The slogan for such a Loan might be "Provide the Tools of Peace".

Response to this appeal would afford an opportunity to all participating to give expression to their gratitude for the re-establishment of peace and for the re-dedication of the people of the Dominion to the creation of a still greater Canada.

In the campaign for such a Loan, emphasis should be placed on the greatness of Canada and the needs of the generations to come.

The foundation of a greater Canada—a Canada which offers fullness of life to every citizen—would be the finest conceivable Memorial to those who have fought and died to bring us Victory.

Toronto, Ont. JEAN ROSS MACMILLAN.

Japanese Canadians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE editorial appearing in your issue of June 24 under the caption "Japanese Canadians" are statements which I believe should not go unchallenged. Like many other statements being made by those who have only recently given but perfunctory thought to the matter, the vital argument or point regarding the Japanese in Canada has been entirely overlooked. The issue is being further confused by comparing those of us who hold to the practical view of repatriating the Japanese as against what has taken place in Germany under Hitler. To say the least, this comparison is both odious and unfair. This much at least can be said of the British Columbia Members of Parliament, they have some knowledge of the Japanese, having had them in our midst in British Columbia for over forty years.

One important question should be asked and an answer sought from those who hold contrary views to that held by myself and others who are opposed to granting the Japanese the vote and who urge that following cessation of hostilities they be repatriated for the good of Canada and likewise themselves. The question is this:—Can any person even though born in Canada be a truly Canadian citizen if that person owes first allegiance to another country? Every person of Japanese origin, whether born in this country, or not, is registered as a Japanese citizen, and further, they are recognized by the Japanese Government as being citizens of Japan even though born in Canada.

To put the matter in another way: Suppose a child of Canadian parents was born in a foreign country, the child would naturally be registered with the British or Canadian Consul and such registration would make that child a Canadian or British subject. Again, the fact of being so registered prevents them being claimed as a citizen by whichever foreign country they were born in.

No one of Japanese race or origin, so far as I know, has ever renounced his allegiance to Japan. No, not even since Pearl Harbor. As the Japanese in Canada are at present, if the vote is allowed them, the voice of Japan will then be heard in our legislative halls, as all Japanese are completely under and subservient to the Japanese government. The only Japanese who could actually be considered as strictly Canadian citizens are the Japanese babies born since Pearl Harbor, as they would not likely be registered in Japan.

TOM REID.
M.P. for New Westminster, B.C.

No Solecism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS an amusing coincidence that while on page 3 of your June 10 issue you discuss good English, on page 1 you conclude an article with the rather awful solecism, "to seek some other Commonwealth to be a member of."

Haney, B.C. H. C. N. HARRIS.

(We do not admit solecism. The admirable Fowler ("Modern English Usage") describes as "a cherished superstition" the idea that prepositions should be kept before the word they govern. "The remarkable freedom enjoyed by English in putting its prepositions late and omitting its relatives is an important element in the flexibility of the language." We shall go on seeking good sentences to put prepositions at the end of.—Ed.)

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

ed the German citizenship of hundreds of thousands of Germans naturalized elsewhere. It was never recognized by any "liberal" country as preventing it from granting its citizenship to a German.

But Mr. Reid's second claim is that this law not merely exists in Japan, but is accepted as binding by every person of Japanese racial origin in every part of the world. "All Japanese are completely under and subservient to the Japanese government." At first sight it looks as if Mr. Reid were resting his argument on an ascertainable and well established fact concerning Japanese law. But he isn't. He is resting it upon that ascertainable fact, plus a totally unproved assertion concerning "all Japanese" everywhere. This assertion is not accepted as true by the United States. It is not supported by any official report upon the behavior of Japanese in Canada or in the United States during the present war. It is so sweeping in its terms as to be inherently improbable. And it is supported by only one further statement, namely that no Japanese "has ever renounced his allegiance to Japan." This statement is incorrect as regards Japanese in the United States, since some Japanese have acquired citizenship in that country, a process which involves explicit renunciation of the former allegiance of the applicant. In Canada between 1931 and 1940 some 280 Japanese acquired citizenship by a process which we admit does not include an explicit renunciation of the former allegiance, but does involve a solemn declaration of the acceptance of the new allegiance to the British Crown. Mr. Reid may maintain that in a strict technical sense that is not a renunciation.

The number of 280 is admittedly small, but it suffices to make Mr. Reid's statement either false or very narrowly technical. It must be remembered that in those years the great majority of the Japanese in Canada were in British Columbia, which province, with the connivance of the Dominion Parliament, had carefully deprived Canadian citizenship of all possible benefit in the case of Japanese, so that there was very little incentive to seek it. As for Japanese children born in Canada, we cannot imagine any circumstances under which they could possibly have any reason to make a formal renunciation of Japanese allegiance. But anyhow Mr. Reid wouldn't admit them to the franchise even if they did, since it is his basic assumption that they would be lying and would still be "completely under and subservient to the Japanese government."

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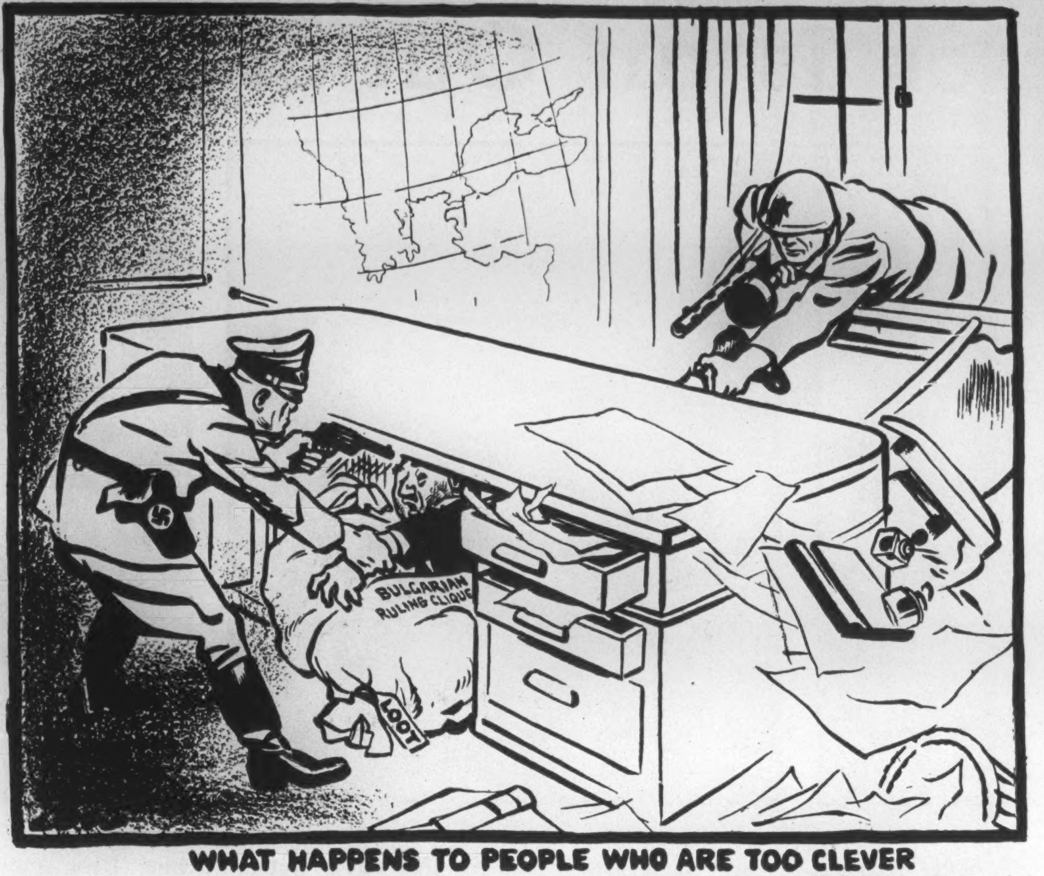
News From Russia

THERE is a good deal of curiosity among Canadians concerning many aspects of life in Russia, that country which is so like our own in many respects and so utterly different in one fundamental particular. Mr. Raymond Arthur Davies, with whose work our readers are familiar from many past contributions to these columns, and who is a convinced believer in the Soviet concept of society, has been for some months in Russia, from which country he is sending us material both by air mail and by cable. It occurs to us that some of our readers may have questions relating to Russia, which they would like to have answered, but which can only be answered by somebody on the spot and with good facilities for access to information. If such readers will send us their inquiries we shall be glad to forward them, and we are quite sure that Mr. Davies will be glad to answer them if they are of general interest and also if the answers do not contravene any censorship restrictions.

Lesser to Greater

THE Government leader in the Senate has defended the disfranchisement of Japanese Canadians on the ground that they would have been disfranchised anyhow if they had been left in British Columbia. That is to say, that because the Canadian Japanese in British Columbia have been the victims of an unjustifiable discrimination in one province at the wish of that province (we do not think any British Columbian will claim that it was at anybody else's wish), they must also be made the victims of the same injustice in all the other provinces whether those provinces wish it or not.

The Dominion Parliament did wrong in allowing its franchise to be taken away from certain Canadian citizens, native and naturalized, in one province because the majority in that province desired it to be taken away. Having done that wrong, it is asked, as always happens, to do a greater wrong in order to remain consistent with the first and lesser wrong. We have no affection for consistency in wrongdoing. The people of British Columbia may have a constitutional right to disfranchise Canadian citizens for the purposes of their own elections, though we should like to have that point tested in the courts; they may have a constitutional right to disfranchise Canadian citizens because they have Japanese blood, and if they have that right they have unquestionably a perfectly identical right to disfranchise Canadian citizens because they have Jewish blood, or French blood, or English blood. But if they have that right they have it for their own provincial elections alone, and not for the elections of the Parliament of Canada. And for the Parliament of Canada to give them the right to disqualify Canadian citizens because they have Japanese blood or German blood or Italian blood, in any province of the Dominion of Canada, is to undermine the whole foundation of parliamentary institutions. Senator King is merely saying that because a lesser wrong has been done therefore a greater wrong must be done to keep the lesser wrong from being partially nullified.



WHAT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE WHO ARE TOO CLEVER

(Copyright in All Countries)

The McTague Policy

THE tangle in the Progressive Conservative party concerning the use of conscript soldiers for overseas service begins to straighten itself out, partly as a result of the lapse of time and the progress of both the Russian and Western armies. Mr. McTague gave a press conference last week in his capacity as chairman of the party, and explained with great care that his Guelph speech involved "no variation from the Winnipeg convention program"—which was emphatically not a program of overseas conscription.

The Government program is that it will, when necessary for Canada's effective participation in the war, exercise its power to send the conscript soldiers overseas, but only when it considers it necessary and only after satisfying one final condition, namely the passing of a vote of confidence by the House of Commons. It holds that today it is not necessary. Mr. McTague is entirely free, within the limits of the Winnipeg program, to hold that it is necessary today, and even that it was necessary months ago. But Mr. Bracken has never expressed that view, and we predict that he will not express it, and that it will never be expressed as the official view of the Progressive Conservative party. It is interesting that although the conscriptionist press stated in its Guelph despatches that Mr. Bracken, speaking after Mr. McTague, "approved" of the latter's utterances, no text of that approval has ever been published anywhere, and Mr. Bracken has nowhere echoed Mr. McTague's desire for the immediate exercise of the power to send conscripts overseas; he is still confining himself to his original claim, that to the extent to which they are not needed for continental defence they should be either sent overseas or disbanded and returned to civilian occupations, a position which is equally satisfactory to conscriptionists and anti-conscriptionists.

The Prog. Cons. party is in the difficulty of having to find a position which will be strong for an election held during a possible period of strenuous and costly fighting, but having also to avoid any position which will be weak for an election held after the war is over. Today, much more than on the day of the Guelph speech, it looks as if it ought to calculate on an election held after the war—the European one—is over. For that election the McTague pronouncement, however carefully qualified, is a detriment rather than a help. The available evidence suggests that that fact is pretty generally realized by the party leaders.

What Coalition?

IT NOW seems far from impossible that the C.C.F. may have the largest single group in the next House of Commons. Their avowed policy is not to take power by means of a coalition; but if there were another group willing to enter a coalition with them they would probably find reasons for changing that policy. Two plausible arguments present themselves; the need for a more or less Socialist Government in Canada to participate in the expected world movement towards Socialism; and the need for such a Government to support, or at least not to block, a Socialist Provincial Government in Saskatchewan, and possibly later in British Columbia and other provinces. The difficulty would be to find another group (outside of the Social Crediters) willing to join with them. Mr. Bourassa's recommendation to French-Canadians to vote for the C.C.F. when there is no Bloc Populaire candidate available would certainly not extend to asking French-Canadian members of Parliament to support a C.C.F. Government; it was intended merely as a means of preventing votes from going to the Liberals.

On the other hand, if the war is still going on when the new Parliament assembles, and overseas conscription is still a live issue, any coalition between Liberals and Conservatives (except on an individual basis, as in 1918) appears quite impossible and if the English Liberals and the French members who will support them do not form a majority of the House and the C.C.F. will not or cannot combine with anybody there would seem to be no prospect except for Mr. King to recommend another dissolution, after passing such measures as are imperatively necessary for current operations and as the other groups will acquiesce in. What this would result in it is much too early to conjecture.

The Passing Show

THEY say that "gang-buster" Dewey digs up all kinds of inside dope on his political opponents. So perhaps we'll find out whether the fire is really burning when FDR gives those summer talks.

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The CBC is going to experiment with frequency modulation, which improves reception tone by eliminating most of the noises. A special demonstration is being arranged for next year's sitting of the Radio Committee.

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Democracy has scored again. Hundred dollar bank shares are to be broken down to ten dollar units. Now practically anyone can be hated by the CCF.

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The Ontario Liberal Association decided to wind up its two-day convention in one day. A noticeable trend in recent years has been for shorter ceremonies at the graveside.

•

Mr. Coldwell doesn't think that the same man should be allowed to own newspapers and radio stations. He wants to be called names by a lot of people.

•

Mr. King is pretty hot about the implications against his baby bonus. And quite rightly — he doesn't stand to gain a cent.

•

A lot of people seem to think that freedom of speech is threatened because Senator Bouchard was fired from Quebec Hydro. And if they could do it they would see someone fired for it.

•

Mr. Godbout says he wants to keep federal issues out of the Quebec election. He would also like to keep out the Union Nationale and the Bloc Populaire.

•

Prairie Spartan

All the graces meet and flourish in a prairie wife of parts.
Little lambs she loves to nourish, saying softly, "Bless their hearts!"
So on little calves she dotes, Persian kittens, goslings, shoats.

In the field she rides the tractor, in the barn she cleans the grain,
But the Intellectual Factor keeps her reading, might and main,
Keeps her Culture up to date; and her speeches are first-rate.

She was booked to lead the meeting of the Guild, ten miles away.
But the rain came madly beating on the highway's gumbo-clay.
When she got half-way she stuck, being, that day, out of luck.

"Never mind," she murmured cheerly, "groceries I have to buy,"
So she filled the car up, nearly, scarcely pausing for a sigh,
While the Guild-ers moped that day in a house ten miles away.

Home she came, the loot unloading; sugar, coffee, tea and flour,
Free of sorrow or foreboding, till she saw — Oh dreadful hour!
Suitable for objurgation—coal-oil on her sugar-ration.

Still she smiled and said in accent steady
"I had *such* a lovely speech all ready!"

J. E. M.

•

Mr. McTague says his recent remarks on manpower only endorsed the views that Mr. Bracken has had all along. When these farmers have something they certainly don't believe in giving it away.

•

MINE TAX POLICY CHANGE
LACK IS DISAPPOINTING

—Headline in Toronto *Globe and Mail*.

Better hold an inquiry into it—a sort of Mine Tax Policy Change Lack Quiz.

•

President Roosevelt has rebuked pressmen for spelling his dog's name "Fala" instead of "Falla", and somebody—undoubtedly a Republican—has found that the name is spelt "Fala" on the terrier's collar. O well, even dog-collars are not infallible.

•

Saskatchewan would never have had so much publicity in the press if it had elected an old-line Government.

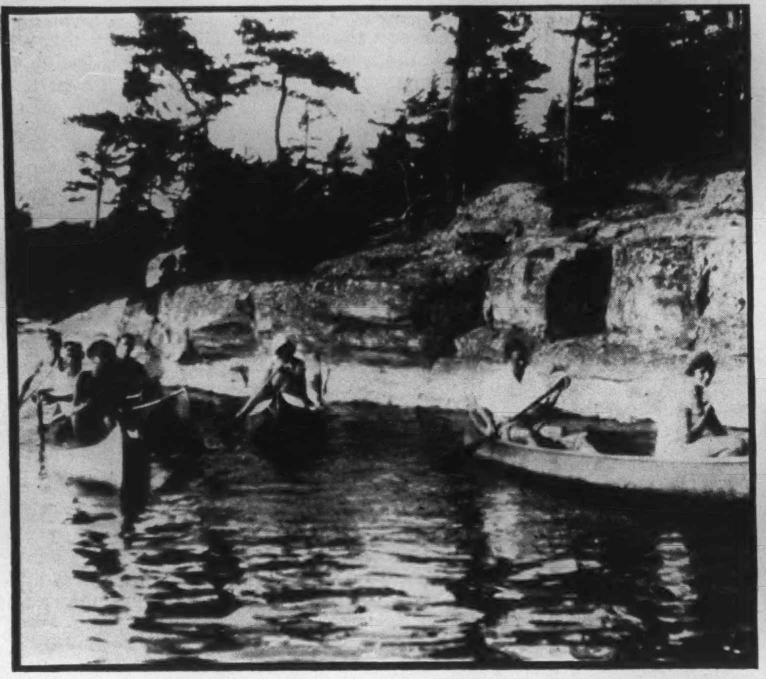
•

The new German song may be "One more river to cross"—backwards.

•

The savings were compulsory, but we fancy the abolition of them was not exactly voluntary either.

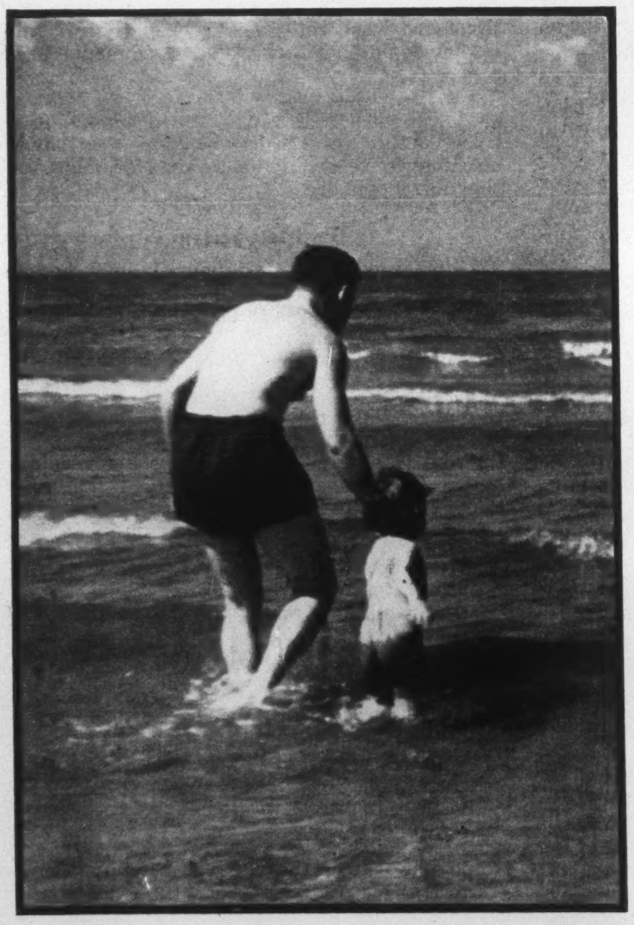
Best of Tonics is an Out-of-Doors Vacation



"Do you remember the trip we took back in ——" Memory and the old snapshot album can re-create for many the joys of other summers.

"I wandered lonely as a cloud". Sun and shadow weave their potent spell on translucent water.

A tent, a book, a frying pan and Thou—parodies Omar's familiar line. Here, at any rate is the "wilderness", a camper's paradise.



Who's afraid? Without daddy, those waves could look pretty big to a small codger like this.

By Robert Brydon

CAMPING—life in the open—may this year be a matter of memory or anticipation rather than of actual experience. There's grim work to be done by human hands and bitter anxiety in human hearts that are out of tune with holiday opportunities and moods. And yet to those who cannot come, the memory of other years in camp brings a lift; and many a lad in uniform will long for the feel of paddle or steering wheel, trolling line or fishing rod; and knows that when he comes back, no institution will have the salutary power to soothe and heal spirit, mind and body that a couple of months at the old beach or the camp will have. Among all the memories the name Canada calls up will be those of happy experiences, and the hope of renewing such golden moments will stand high amongst all other hopes.

Of those who can go, some will seek almost inaccessible waters. A tent, a bed-roll, a book, quiet for them. Melted butter, the flavor of stale eggs, the smart of sun-burn, and the sting of insect bites, they seem oblivious of them. Pick up their volume of "Past and Present." On the last page they have noted: "Read summer 1943. Wawashkesh Lake." Carlyle's book was just one hundred years old in 1943, but they'll assure you that they found a good deal of it as up to date as Dorothy Thompson, and quite like her.

There are others for whom the amenities of comfortable cottages, summer hotels and new holiday outfits do not dull their ears to the whisper of the pines or the rythmic beat of the waves, or blind their eyes to the almost unearthly glory of sunsets or the mid-day light on translucent water. They are naturally gregarious even in their relaxations, and preserve happy memories of the interesting people they have met, and the stimulating discussions they have had a part in.

Even in war-time, who will frown on oases of care-free happiness in our present world? He must be a curmudgeon indeed who does not find delight in the lake-side happiness of children, or the youthful grace and beauty along the shore; or who does not sympathize with a group of forsaken mermaidens around a portable radio on the beach while their boys are beyond the seas.

Whatever our tastes, opportunities or resources, we should come back better human beings; for a holiday that does not open the pores of mind and spirit as well as those of the body is not a perfect holiday.

Photos by the Author

What are they saying? For those who seek solitude Canada's forest trails have an irresistible lure.

Forsaken mermaids gather around a portable radio on the beach while their boys are beyond the seas. "There'll come a day ——"

Another day for memory's book. Three, that's NOT a crowd, linger as the sun goes down.

COMMUNITY CHURCH
DIVINE SERVICE EACH LORD'S DAY
YOU ARE WELCOME

"Our vows, our prayers". In these days of war's anxieties community churches in vacation spots fill a definite need.

How Free is Religion in Soviet Russia?

By MARGARET K. ZIEMAN

Recent relaxation in the Soviet Government's attitude toward religion has been given a great deal of publicity and the general tendency has been to conclude that Russian Christians enjoy the same degree of religious freedom as exists in the English-speaking world.

While it is true the Orthodox Church's position has been greatly improved through its new constitutional status, nevertheless Christianity's two most fundamental activities—religious education of the young and organized evangelistic effort are strictly forbidden. The future of religious freedom in Russia definitely hinges upon the possibility of future government concessions in these matters.

WITH no intention of dissipating the widespread satisfaction which followed the announcement that Russian Christians under the Soviet government now enjoy complete freedom of worship, I believe that statement should be qualified in the light of certain clearly defined restrictions that continue to hedge about religious liberty as it exists today in Russia.

The misunderstanding seems to have arisen from the fact that in most people's minds the "freedom of worship" which *is allowed* in Russia has been confused with the much broader term "freedom of religion". The natural result has been to assume that Russians enjoy the same degree of religious freedom as exists in the English-speaking world, where we have come to take for granted such things as Sunday Schools, prayer meetings, church study groups, organized Christian missionary work, church magazines and literature.

There is no religious freedom in our sense of the term in Russia. Soviet law regards religious bodies as existing solely for one purpose, to perform rites at a registered place according to a prescribed ritual which cannot vary. Although no official censorship of sermons exists, priests and ministers can only speak on texts directly connected with the private and personal practice of religion, and sermons must not form a series lest they become a form of education. It is obvious that religion divorced from all its social and economic implications and stripped of all but its sacerdotal elements suffers under very serious handicaps. The very nature of Christianity prescribes that worship and the action to which it prompts cannot be separated.

These restrictions have worked particular hardship in the case of the "sectarian" or Evangelical Russian Christians, of whom there are some 4,000,000 in Russia, according to a report received in 1943 by the Baptist World Alliance. These sects place little emphasis upon rites and priestly functions and are essentially democratic—in that preaching and leadership in worship can be undertaken by any member who has the confidence of his fellows.

Sunday Schools Banned

Naturally such participation calls for a high level of religious intelligence which is largely inculcated by systematic religious education in childhood and youth. But the Soviet law explicitly forbids the establishment of Sunday Schools, or the teaching of religion to children or young people under eighteen years in a class, and a "class" is officially defined as a group exceeding three in number, if taught by any other than the parents of the children.

It is interesting to note that even the recent permission accorded the Orthodox Church to establish schools for training its clergy has not altered one jot that original "18 year old" qualification for religious instruction.

This is in accordance with the Soviet policy promulgated in the First Constitution (immediately after the Revolution) of separating Church and State and the school from the church. The same Constitution allowed freedom of propaganda either *for* or *against* religion, on paper at least, but by making it almost impossible through various restrictions to propagandize *for* religion, the right was largely nullified. All of this was in line with the aggressive program of Soviet education to bar Russian youth from contact with any and all ideologies except the Communist one. The very fact that the U.S.S.R. still prohibits any religious education of children and youth except by the parent indicates a reluctance to grant any really important concessions to religion, especially in connection with religious propaganda. The law of 1929, which was reaffirmed by the "Stalin Constitution" of 1936 and is still in force makes it a penal offense to proselytize publicly for a religious organization.

Dr. Garbett, reporting on religious conditions in Russia, made this point very clear. He was referring to the government approved publication of a religious magazine in Russia, the Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate and he said: "No freedom of religious propaganda such as we have in this country exists there—but then in Russia, all publications are controlled by the State."

One might be tempted to generalize and say: Because no such thing as individual liberty, as we understand it, exists in the U.S.S.R., where the government exercises a degree of supervision and control over the activities of individuals and organizations inconceivable to us—Christians there have fared no worse and been no more restricted either individually, or as a group, than millions of others in Russia.

Early Days Dark

But this statement would not be justified by the facts. The Church in Russia went through some very dark days. And not alone the Orthodox Church, but the Sectarians who stood apart from the Old State Church and indeed had suffered heavily under it. Early Communism's suspicion of the Russian State Church, which was so directly controlled by the Czarist regime that it was practically a branch of the Civil Service is quite understandable, but the real antagonism went deeper. The Party was not merely opposed to the abuses of religion but to religion itself, as the "opiate of the people".

It would require far more than the space allotted here to describe in detail the relentless anti-religious pressure and intensive propaganda which was used to make even "freedom of worship", conceded in the early Constitution, extremely difficult. In 1929 the official publication of the Militant Godless showed that 4/5 of the 50,000 parish churches of pre-Revolutionary Russia had been closed as a result of activities of local Communists, with an even higher proportion in the cities. In Moscow alone where there were some 600 churches before 1917, only 15 were open. The clergy were disfranchised. That in a Socialist State meant compulsory unemployment. They were denied ration cards. Their children were debarred from higher education and from holding responsible positions.

Yet the Church persevered. Yuroslavsky, President of the Militant Godless, admitted in 1939 that ⅔ of Russia's rural population and ⅓ of the urban were practising Christians. The Census of 1937 showed some 60 million professing Christians as compared with 90 million in 1914.

Stalin, a clear-thinking and hard-headed realist whose practical policy had led him farther and farther afield from the original Communist program began to make concessions to this large body of worshippers. In 1940 there was a return to the seven-day week and the Christian Sunday was restored as a universal day of rest.

The League of the Militant Godless was told to tone down its campaign, and in 1942 paper shortage forced the closing of its publishing house. The Trade Unions were ordered to become neutral instead of anti-religious. All attacks on Christianity were deleted from Soviet textbooks. Labor disciplinary laws were relaxed to enable peasants to attend Sunday worship and keep the great church festivals. The anti-religious tests for the army and civil service were abolished and votes were restored by Stalin to the Orthodox priesthood.

More Recent Cordiality

The even more recent evidences of cordiality on the part of Russian authorities is the result of the loyal support which all the Churches have given to the prosecution of the war and to the increasing evidence that Russians want the consolation of religion under the stress of war.

Today there are signs indicating a new interpretation of the Soviet Constitution of 1936 (as guaranteeing freedom of anti-religious propaganda but not necessarily forbidding Christian propaganda.) None of this is of course very definite, although the Russian bishops assured Dr. Garbett that after the war they expected no difficulty in publishing the bible (both printing and importation of which have been banned in Russia since 1928).

Official restoration of the Orthodox Church has indeed given that church a degree of freedom greater thn any other non-official body in the Soviet Union. Its Patriarch and Holy Synod are legally recognized by the Russian government, and aside from the appointment of a liaison committee between the Patriarch and the Kremlin to "deal with points at which ecclesiastical concerns might have political and juridical implications", the church is free to manage its own affairs. On paper at least these new arrangements indicate the most cordial and satisfactory relationship that has existed in years.

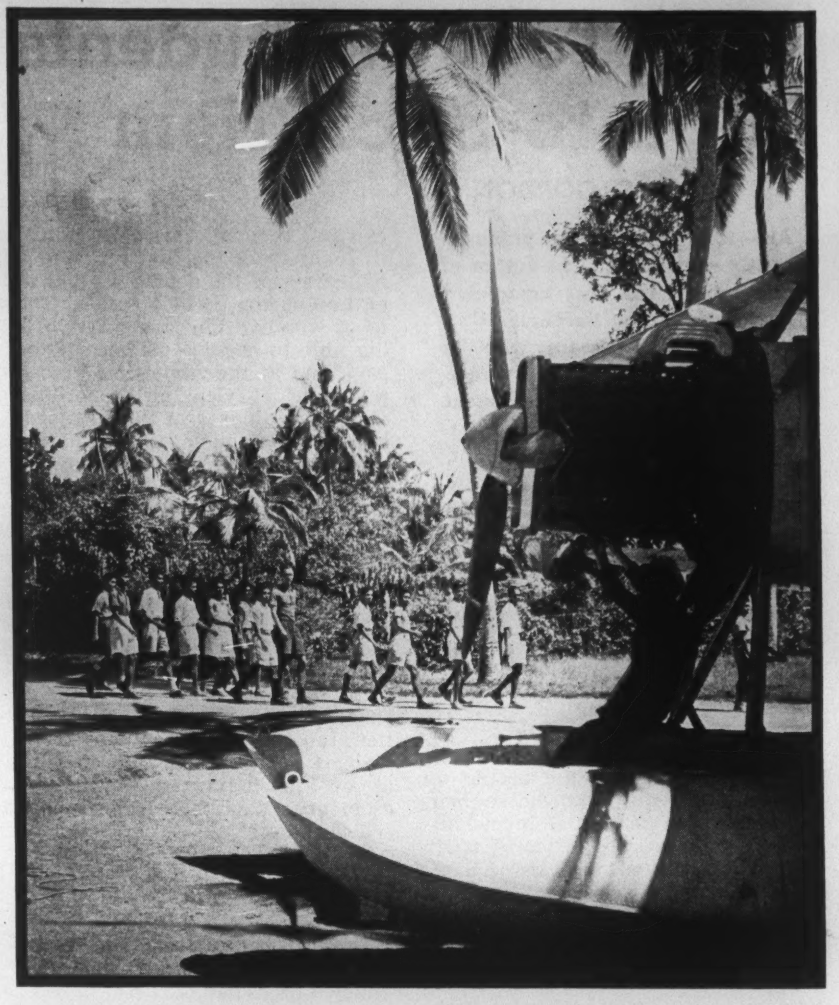
The Russian churches may be moving toward a larger freedom, although it would be more encouraging if there were some definite news that greater liberties are being extended to the minority churches in the Soviet. But petitions addressed to the Soviet Government by the World Federation of Baptists requesting permission to send a delegation or representative to Russia to discover the status of their some 4,000,000 co-religionists have had no satisfactory reply.

Postwar Status of Church

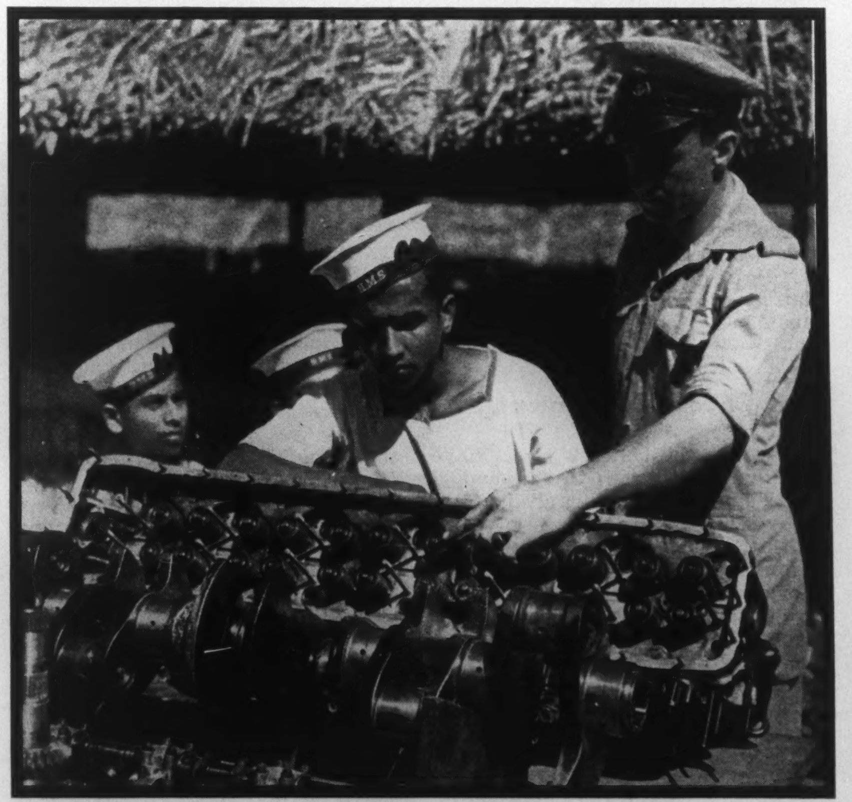
Whether these advances toward greater religious freedom will continue after the war is still largely conjectural, but at least they indicate that Russia is not likely ever again to launch an intensive campaign against Christianity. On the other hand the new patronage extended by the State to the Orthodox Church, together with the highly definitive powers allotted to the Kremlin's liaison committee may result in the church becoming little more than the mouthpiece of the State, thereby losing its power and witness. This would be even worse than the old despotical alliance between Church and State which existed under the Czar.

But in any case the Church in Russia has come out of its time of trial with some very definite triumphs. In 1917, 85 per cent of Russians were illiterate. Today, thanks to Soviet education, 85 Christians in every 100 can read—a great source of Christian propaganda, for an intelligent Christian body can go to the source for its religious instruction, if permitted access to the Bible.

Another step forward: Christianity's original tenet is that of the brotherhood of man and it looks forward to and voices its approval of anything that gives more abundant life to all men. The Marxist program of uplift for the common man has been a challenge to the Church, which is willing and eager to cooperate with the Soviet government in working out a more just economic and industrial order. Certainly it voices its approval of everything that will further co-operation between the Western democracies and the U.S.S.R. in the interests of world peace.



Boys the world over are interested in planes and flying, and these Ceylonese youths take eagerly to the training at the Royal Naval Aircraft Establishment recently opened in Ceylon, which will fit them to defend their island against the Japanese. Here recruits coming in to join up show keen interest in a Sea Fox plane nestling among the palm trees.



Taught all about the "innards" of airplane engines, some will qualify as mechanics, (above), but all recruits get instruction in rifle drill.

Why Today's Students Look to Socialism

By H. S. GORDON

Are today's students predominantly socialistic? The author of this article has just completed his fourth year at Dalhousie University, and he presents what he believes to be the average thought of the socialistic element in our university student bodies. The essence of this thought, based on observation in the 'thirties, is that it is time for the government to take positive action in planning production.

DURING recent years we have witnessed an exceedingly rapid and distinct change in the fundamental basis of Canadian party politics. The rapidity of this change is, perhaps, better appreciated when we consider that at the last general election, the criterion upon which the people of Canada were required to choose their representatives in the Dominion Parliament was entirely different from that which will be the basis of their decision in the next general election.

When the people went to the polls in 1939 they were, generally speaking, faced with a choice between two parties *both* of which held the same fundamental political principles. Both Liberals and Conservatives then, as now, embraced the theory of Economic Individualism. The electorate then, faced with no alternative in this respect, was forced to base its choice upon other considerations. Aside from the issue of the specific programs which were laid down by Liberals and Conservatives at that time and the specific promises which they made to the public, the main considerations operating in the mind of the ordinary citizen were custom (vote as you voted last time or vote the way your father voted), opinion of the administration's achievements during its last tenure of office, and belief or disbelief in the sincerity of the two parties in proposing their respective platforms. In short, there was no *fundamental* political issue involved whatsoever.

Now Choose Fundamentals

However, the last few years have seen the phenomenal rise to popularity of a new political party in Canada which embraces a code of basic political and economic principles which is essentially different from that of the older parties. This difference in principle is being brought into sharp relief by the great amount of discussion that is now going on in the Dominion regarding the policies of the various parties. This popular interest is so widespread that when the people go to the polls during the next general election, their choice will be a decision on the question of economic fundamentals. The basic alternative will be either the C.C.F. or the older parties—either Socialism or Private Enterprise.

Since this important question will shortly be coming to a head in our own country, it is probably of some interest at least, to know what the students of public affairs in our own universities are thinking. I cannot presume, of course, to speak for all such students, nor can I say that even the majority of them think along the same lines as myself, but to the best of my knowledge and experience, the opinions stated below are those which are most common among students of my own group.

We entered the universities at quite early ages, and consequently, as far as the study of economics was concerned, our minds were virgin soil, unblemished by any acquired prejudices or dogmas. Our opinions were moulded during that very impressionable stage by what we learned in our classes, by what we read in our texts, and by what we observed in the practical world.

We were not long in the universities before we came to the opinion that something was wrong with the existing economic system. Many of us realized for the first time the actual extent of the depths we had fallen into during the depression. Those of us who had the rare ability of being able to acquire technical knowledge and at the same time preserve the point of view of the ordinary man were amazed at the extraordinary paradox which was our national economic life. On the one hand was the spectacle of mass unemployment—families destitute and on the point of starvation, existing from day to day upon their relief vouchers with scarcely any hope of much improvement in the near future; and on the other hand was the knowledge that the grain was rotting in the fields of the Prairies because the elevators were full and there was not sufficient demand to purchase the production; the government actually paying farmers *not* to produce the necessaries of life. Starvation in the midst of plenty. Was there ever such an evil paradox?

The Student View

Thus it is not at all strange that we, the students, who, during these troubled times had the great privilege of being able to observe and study the economic scene, came to the conclusion that *something* must be wrong. Of course we studied the attempts which were made at the time to explain the causes of the depression. We heard all about the American balance of payments and the theory of the business cycle and yet these learned discussions did not seem to provide a solution which was entirely satisfactory.

There were those of us, of course, who persisted in asking the embarrassing question, "Why does the government not take some concrete and decisive action to bring sanity and order back to our economic system?" Our common sense, but not our investigations, told us that surely our political leaders were not all utter fools, nor were they themselves desirous of inflicting such suffering upon their own people. Wherein lay the answer to our question then? The solution was provided by our study of the English classical economists whose general principles were accepted by both major political groups in Canada. The government declined to take steps which seemed so obviously necessary because they still believed that "the best government is the *least* government." They were of the opinion that interference by the government in the economic sphere was certain to be accompanied by the most disastrous results regardless of how logical and necessary that action might seem to be. They still believed, and held that belief dogmatically, that there was some "natural economic law" which regulated with divine wisdom the inward workings of competitive society; that there existed an "invisible hand" which made the acquisitive actions of individuals add up, in the final analysis, to the greatest social good.

Doctrinairism?

There were those of us students who felt, and not without strong justification, that our political leaders were blindly and dogmatically following a doctrine whose very originators, were they alive in the present day, would have refused to support it in the light of modern circumstances. Mankind has most certainly fallen into a sorry state when common sense and human learning are subordinated to a strict and unalterable doctrine which was laid down many years ago. There were also those of us, myself among them, who felt the futility of the study we were undertaking when confronted with such conclusions. If the study of economy can lead to only one deduction—that we must leave the economic system strictly alone to work by itself—then what is the point in studying the subject at all?

All of us, I am sure, were deeply appreciative of the great service rendered to society by the classical economists but we felt that the fundamental principles which they put forward were no longer applicable. Scientific investigation had shown the great heights of achievement of which our society was capable, and scientific observation had shown the amazingly low level of our actual accomplishments. This was society working on the principle of non-intervention in the economic sphere. When the N.S.P.P.C. (National Survey of Potential Productive Capacity) report was published in the United States we learned that a group of economists, appointed by the United States government to conduct an extensive survey, had come to the conclusion that, were the productive resources of their country fully utilized, they were capable of providing each and every family of four in the United States with a standard of living equivalent to that which, in 1929, was enjoyed by similiar families whose incomes amounted to $4,400 per year. Yet at the same time, we knew that not 100% but approximately 5% of American families were enjoying that standard of living.

Thus it is not at all strange that a substantial number of us came to the conclusion that it was time for the governmental authorities to take positive action in the economic sphere; to plan the production of goods in a scientific manner and to work out that plan, where necessary, by government ownership of the means of production.

This, you say, is socialism. Of course, but to me and many of my fellow students, socialism is nothing more nor less than the willingness to apply common sense, supported by scientific knowledge, at all times. Socialism is the determination to embrace *no* dogma, such as is done by non-interventionists and communists alike, but to do what has to be done *when* it has to be done and to have no fear of chastisement by the unseen working of some "natural economic law".

We feel that through all the many years of man's enlightenment, he must have discovered some things about the workings of economic society. We believe that this knowledge can and should be used to promote the welfare of mankind. This, some critic will object, is to ascribe too great a power to the human intellect. To this man I can only say one thing. Perhaps it *is* ascribing too much wisdom to mortal man to propose this but I do believe that the human race can accomplish a great deal more by using its inherent common sense and setting out to do something concrete and constructive than by sitting back and letting "benevolent nature" do it all by herself.

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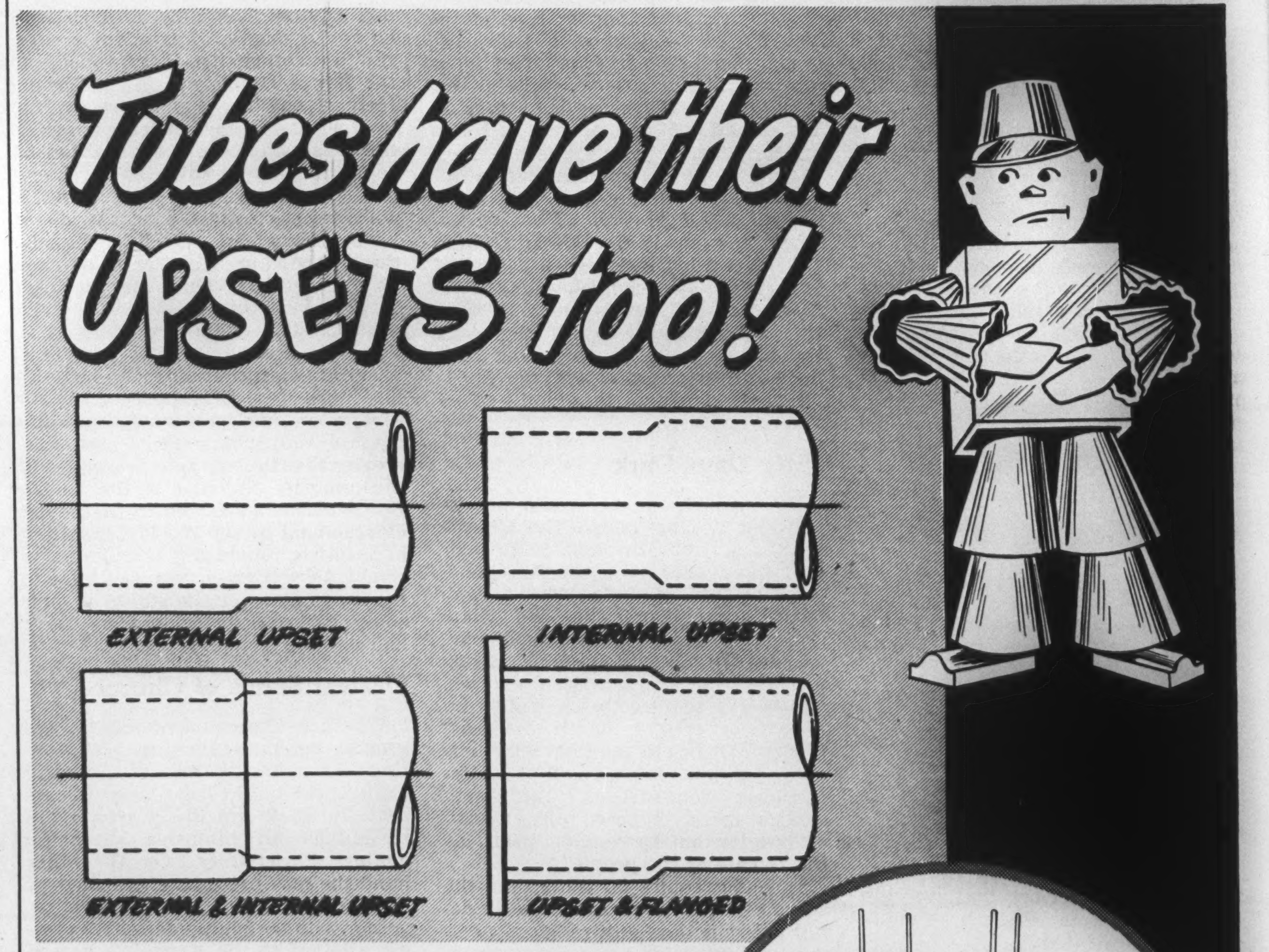
With war, "Lucite" went on active service and is now on allocation for war essential purposes.

Those seriously interested in plastics may secure, free of charge, a copy of complete technical reference manual "Plastics Supplied by C-I-L." Write on your business letterhead to Canadian Industries Limited, Plastics Division, 904 Birks Bldg., Montreal, Que. PS-6



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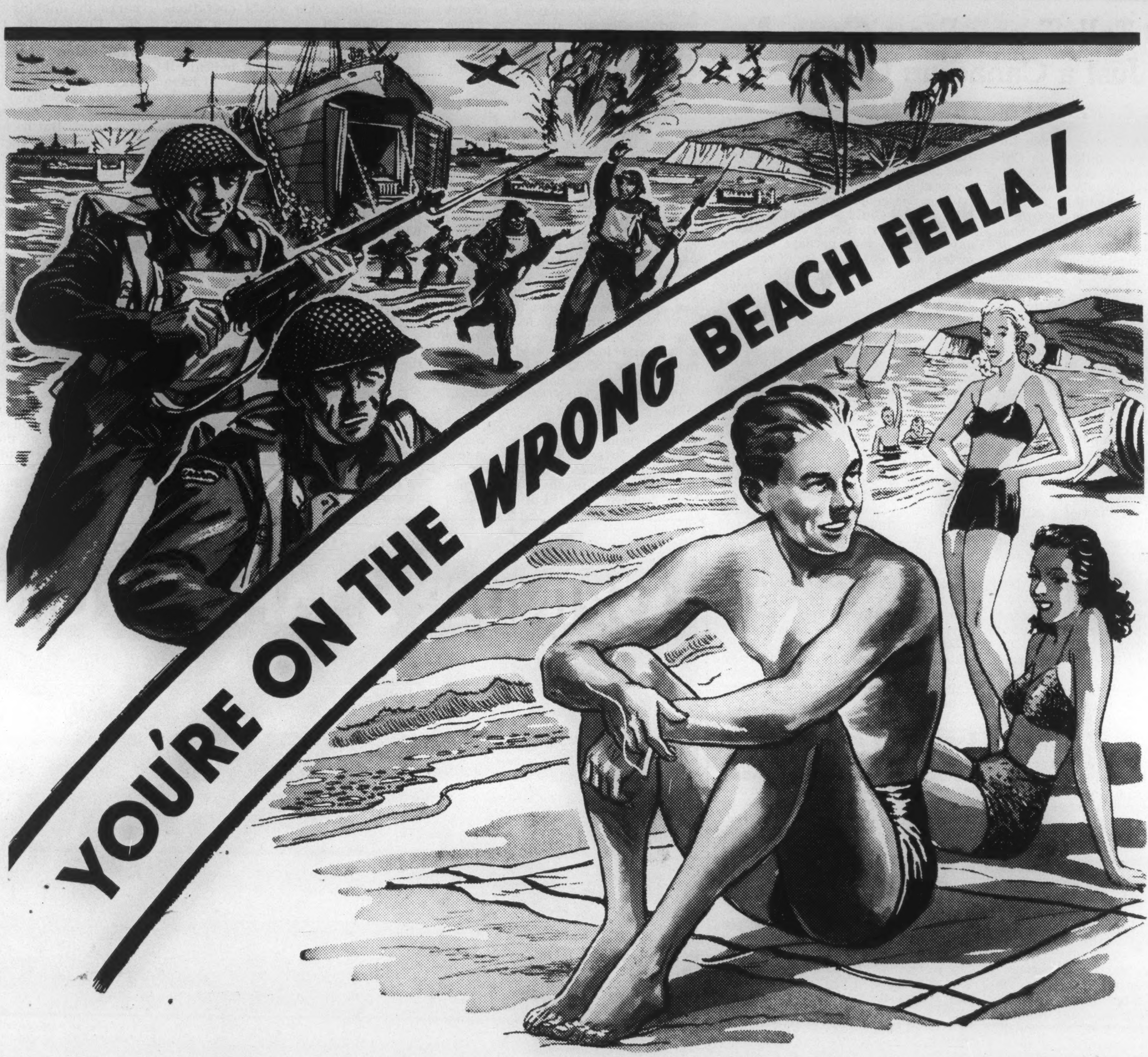
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OVERSEAS BADGE OF HONOUR

GS

WEAR IT ON YOUR ARM

IT'S the beaches of Europe you ought to be on, mister, where men are fighting for freedom — your freedom, world's freedom.

Canada's Army needs men like you to take your place on the right beach — to wear the G.S. badge on your arm. The badge that means General Service on any battle front, anywhere in the world.

Remember, it's going to take months of training to make you fighting fit. So, today, now, decide to get on the right beach.

VOLUNTEER TO-DAY

JOIN THE CANADIAN ARMY
FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Budget Talk Shows Prog. Cons. Are Really Just a Canadian G.O.P.

By G. C. WHITTAKER

WE HAD been listening over the radio to the Republicans in Chicago and had been reading about them in the papers. We were indulging in the comfortable pharisaism of thanking whatever gods there be that we as Canadians were not like them. Then, for the good of our soul, the budget debate opened. The House of Commons in budget debate this year is much in the same position as the political parties in convention in the United States. Although it doesn't admit it, it is opening an election campaign. And it is not possible to listen to or read much of the budget debate and retain a feeling of national self-righteousness in contemplation of our neighbors to the south. Listening or reading, the famous boundary line becomes more than ever imaginary. We put down the current *Harper's* containing an anticipation of the Republicans' choice of Governor Dewey and the kind of platform they would devise, together with some remarks about the escape of the party and the nation from a serious threat of statesmanship in the withdrawal of Mr. Willkie. We picked up *Hansard* containing Mr. Rowe's criticism of and proposed amendment to the budget. Our sense of North American brotherhood, inescapable these late years, was clearer than ever.

The Tories have changed their name so often it surely could do them no harm to change it again. We suggest their changing it to simply the G.O.P. Think of the advantages to themselves, to everybody, even to the country, of their adoption of this historic signature of virtually universal significance. It would identify them more distinctly and unmistakably than they have ever been identified — and more kindly than they have sometimes been. Everyone would know at once that G.O.P. stood for Grand Old Party. And everyone would know without being told (once the deceptive aliases had been forgotten) what the party stood for—that it stood staunchly for changelessness, for always being all things to all men, and to all women and children too. It would never have to use more than the initials. And how much more elegant and graceful, let alone how much more unequivocal, the contraction would be than the current Prog. Cons.! And in the presence of a critical paper supply situation the economy would be practical, and national in scope. It is horrifying to think of the tonnage of newsprint that will be used for printing the puzzling word-combination Progressive Conservative in all the newspapers of Canada every day for the number of months that only Mr. King knows.

A Greater Gain!

The saving would be even greater than that. For, with that self-revealing name the party could forego a platform. What more in the way of a platform would it require than what everybody would recognize as being inherently implied in the letters standing for Grand Old Party? What more or different, indeed, would its stalwarts be likely to compound? Acknowledging itself to be the G.O.P. of Canada, and glorying suitably in its identity, the party would be its own platform. Had it adopted the name in time it could have dispensed with Mr. Rowe's budget amendment — as you will readily see if you read it. Pounds of paper would have been saved.

There would be a larger, a greater gain. The war has established as was never before established the oneness of the United States and Canada. They are making their war effort jointly. Almost everything employed in the war is pooled between them. For the purposes of a common war cause they are as one country, and will remain as one country for the noblest purposes of peace. But for this warming and inspiring oneness to have full blossom and fruition the peoples of the two countries must have a sense of it, must see its manifestations in their everyday life. They may perhaps be more or less aware of the unity of the war effort, but that is something very largely between Mr. Howe in Ottawa and Mr. Donald Nelson in Washington. It doesn't really touch either people. The common experience, some times agonizing but a lot of times thrilling and always interesting, of possessing twin G.O.P.'s, twins that could hardly be told apart by visitors passing back and forth across that imaginary border, would touch them. It would make their oneness a reality, warm and wonderful.

And it would be everlasting. There are those on the other side of the border who, thinking on last week in Chicago, foresee a time coming when there may be no more Republican Party. But none doubts that there always will be a G.O.P. In Canada there no longer is a Conservative Party and some think that tomorrow there may be no Progressive Conservative Party. But we have always had in substance a G.O.P. and almost certainly always will. We propose, in the lofty and destiny-shaping cause of Canada-United States oneness, that we have it in name.

Easy Money from Tourists

Consider just one of the positive material benefits that would accrue to Canada. Before the war one of the richest sources of national revenue was the tourist traffic from the United States. It was an important factor in the balancing of our international accounts. The other day we noticed somewhere a figure of something like 30,000,000 as representing the number of people crossing the border annually before Hitler sent his army across the Polish border. Millions of Americans will come to visit us after Hitler's armies are no more. But many more millions of them would come and would stay longer if they found, and knew in advance they were going to find, a G.O.P. in Canada. Americans have no stronger national characteristic than their liking for feeling at home. And the money they would leave here! Easiest money we could possibly earn.

We sat down with the intention of writing about the budget which, just in case you haven't got on to it by yourself, is deserving of more attention than it appears to have received. We got sidetracked by the amendment to the budget. That is what amendments are for. They are deliberately designed to blow dust into the eyes of one who would pursue the main motion. They do this all the time in Parliament. We thought we were too familiar with the device to be betrayed by it. But Mr. Rowe's amendment was such a perfect specimen of its kind, so worthy of a G.O.P., so on a par with the mature craftsmanship of the daddy of all G.O.P.'s at Chicago about which we had been reading, that we became lost in admiration and in contemplation of the possibilities it suggested and which we have discussed with nothing but the best intentions.

It is not at all that we were deceived by Mr. Ilsley's clever understatements about the significance of of his own offering. We were on to that trick too. He has been using it on quite a few budget days these last years. On all these occasions he has wanted his budgets to appear to be less notable than they actually were. On the last two or three he was taking more from the taxpayers than he wanted credit for taking —as when a couple of years back, under the cloak of introducing pay-as-you-earn tax collection he was contriving to extract as much as fifty per cent additional taxes from a large body of taxpayers in twelve months, without raising tax rates, and as later when he jacked up the take and sought to disguise the operation by calling the increase compulsory savings.

This time he was moving in reverse, giving relief, and still he didn't want to say too much about it. But the reason was different. A good part of the relief, much more than the Minister of Finance admitted, was for business, and Mr. Coldwell and his CCF boys were sitting there with their ears cocked, listening for announcement of concessions to privileged interests. And so it was that if you listened to Mr. Ilsley or read his budget speech without reading his budget resolutions you might have thought that he had done hardly anything for business. The truth is that he has done quite a lot, and just the kind of thing mouthpieces of business had been clamoring to have done.

The Finance Minister has not cut business tax rates at this time. Had he done so you can imagine what Mr. Coldwell and his boys would have had to say. From the standpoint of revenue requirements he couldn't afford to do it, and everybody realized that. But he has so contrived adjustments in the tax laws and regulations that business will have considerably more of the profits from this year's operations and those of the last two years available to it for the financing of reconversion to civilian operations than the tax rates would indicate it will have. Business firms will have this through being allowed to charge some of their capital outlays and other expenditures in the reconversion period back to profits in the war years which were subject to peak taxation, to balance some of their reconversion losses against wartime profits, to secure adjustments in depreciation allowances which will set these allowances against earnings which otherwise would be absorbed in wartime taxes, and in other ways.

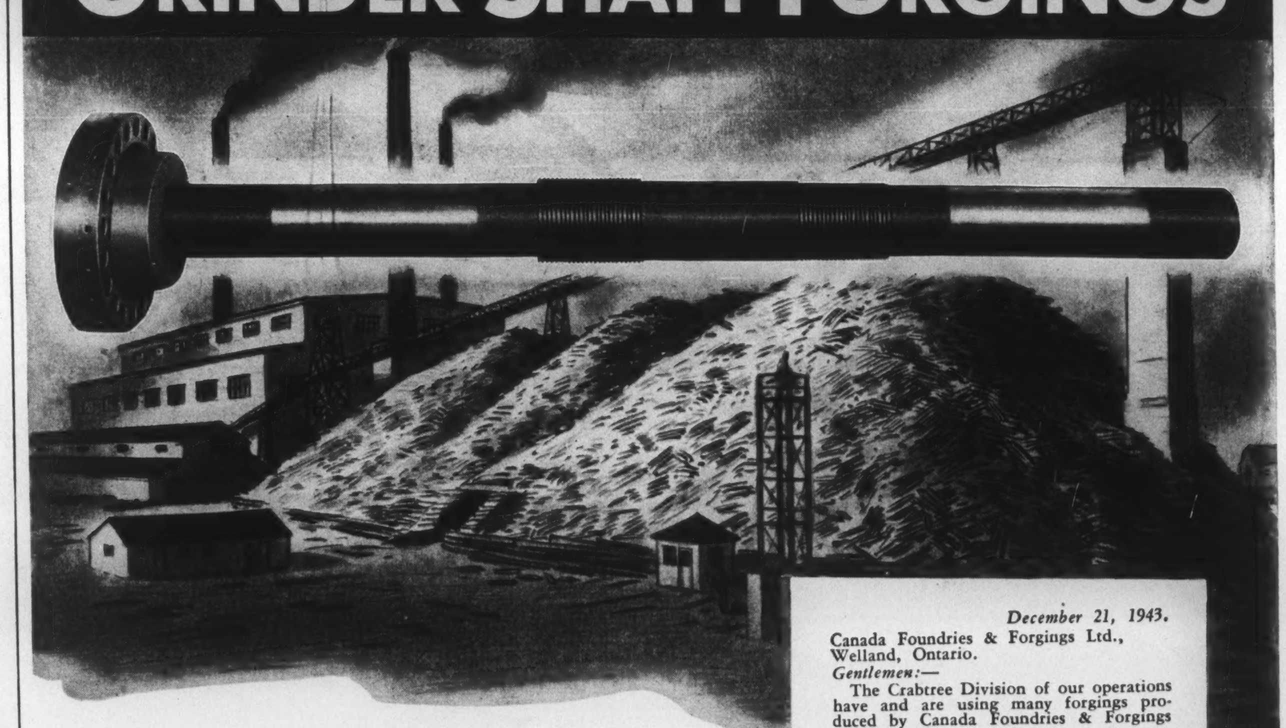
Political Modesty

And business is assured that when the war is over the excess profits tax will also be a thing of the past.

Business wanted more than anything else to be able to finance reconversion and the changeover period between wartime operations and the inflow of profits on resumed peacetime operations. Ilsley wanted more than anything else to enable business to do this, in pursuit of the government's policy of promoting maximum postwar employment and sustaining national revenue, to finance the making of a better Canada, through the rapid resumption and expansion of production and trade. More than anything else the country will need to have this done once Hitler and his butchers are beaten. Mr. Ilsley has provided in considerable measure for having this done. But he has had almost to deny the achievement. Such are the penalties of virtue in the political situation of today. In the good old days he would have merited and have received a knighthood.

If he could receive it now a good part of the applause would come from those citizens who, not being able or prudent enough to save for rainy days or declining years by tucking part of their earnings into insurance and such like, have been compelled to make large returnable contributions to the income tax collectors but now will have to do so no longer. Not a little of it would come also from employers who have good reason to expect that absenteeism will become less frequent in their factories and shops as workers find that less of their pay is being withheld from them for transfer to the vaults at Ottawa as a result of the Finance Minister's seeing a light.

GRINDER SHAFT FORGINGS



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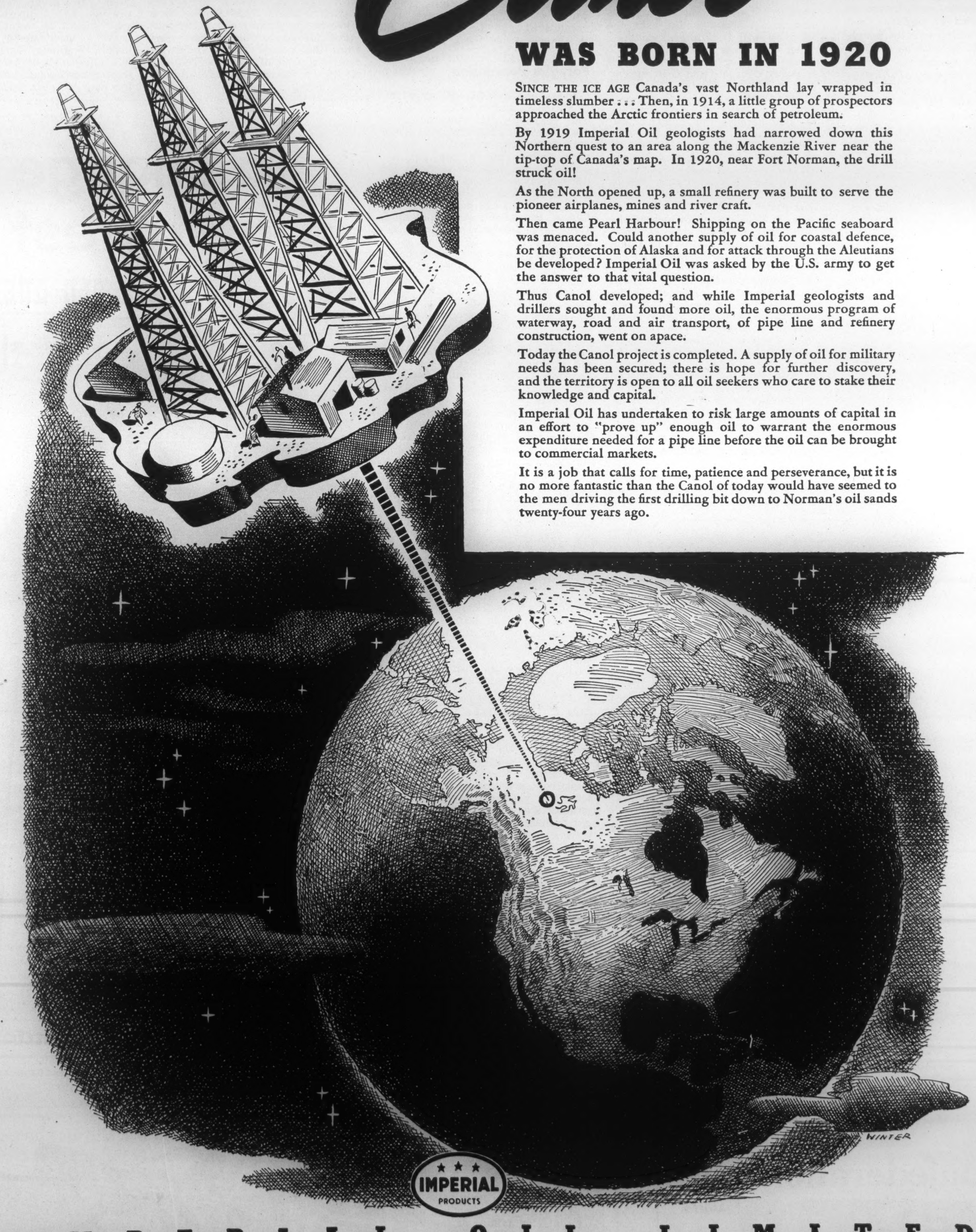
It is a job that calls for time, patience and perseverance, but it is no more fantastic than the Canol of today would have seemed to the men driving the first drilling bit down to Norman's oil sands twenty-four years ago.



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Indo-China is Keystone in East Asia Sphere

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

In the Far East, once it is freed from Japan, the white man cannot expect to regain his lost prestige as a superior being. But he can have new honor as teacher, doctor, engineer and chemist, working with the people of Asia. In Indo-China the Free French have opened the way for such co-operation by offering the people a federal Union, economic autonomy and full participation in government.

THE grand strategy of the Japanese is becoming clearer every day. If they can consolidate their hold on their Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, they can drag out a retreat from island to island, endure the bombing of their homeland, and hope to win the war by tiring out the western nations in years of inconclusive fighting, confident that in fifty years they could get back all they lost. Well, we shall see about that. But in the great arch of coastal lands which they now hold, and from which we hear so little, Indo-China is a supporting stone. Viewed in that perspective, the attitude of the French Committee of Liberation, now the Provisional Government of France, to the former dependency becomes of military importance.

The plan they have now publicized for the country, once it is freed from Japan, at least shows the French realize they have to promise the people of the colony something considerably more enticing than what they had in the past if they are to be expected to help in kicking out the Japs and the Vichy French who have been collaborating since September, 1940. It offers a federal Union, economic autonomy, and full participation of the Indo-Chinese in government and administration. Nobody knows what the situation will be within Indo-China when the forces of the United Nations land on its coast. Obviously it is highly desirable that their appearance should be welcome. This is an opening bid.

The problem is the most puzzling in Asia because the country itself is not a unit. It never was a nation like Thailand or Korea. Its name was and is simply a convenient term for an agglomeration of territory under French rule. France acquired it bits at a time between 1860 and 1885, when all the European powers were grabbing anything that still lay around loose. Miffed at getting no hunk of China itself, France took the port of Saigon, then the kingdom of Annam, where her influence had been dominant since the 18th century because of the presence of French missionaries and naval officers as advisers. Cambodia, Tonkin, for which a war with China was fought, and Laos fell into French hands in due course. Cochin-China, containing Saigon, is the only one officially named a colony. The others are protectorates, with the kings maintaining a semblance of rule. Thailand was pushed out of the western provinces; she has now snitched them back under Japanese protection.

Indo-China was probably the worst governed part of the French Empire. Its climate is enough to deter anyone; officials regarded it as a last-choice assignment; the people were destitute and sullen, Saigon and Hanoi are far from Paris, and back of them is jungle. The governors, some of them able men, pursued the usual French policy of building up an élite who would be French in language and outlook. Little was done for the cultivator. There were fine art schools, and starvation even in the rice-fields. After the World War, Annamese pride and culture began to revive. Literature, lacquer work, weaving, and other arts were encouraged, but the depression hit the export trade hard.

Polyglot Population

Indo-China has 24 million people, as varied as anywhere on the globe. The majority are Annamese, indigenes with Chinese mixture. Their language does not belong to the same family as Chinese. It has grammar and inflections; there are thirteen tones, almost impossible for the foreign ear to distinguish. A simplified form had been reduced to Roman letters and was spreading. There are hundreds of other languages and races. Next most numerous are the Khmers, descendants of the men who built the great city of Anghor Wat. They are mixed Malay and Indian, like the Thai. In the interior are the tribes, Miaos, Mans, Lolos, Sidangs, Stiengs, and heaven knows how many more. Chinese have come in from the north, Malays from the south, Arabs and Portuguese have left traces of their forays. Even counting the garrisons, there were fewer than 43,000 Europeans.

Most Annamese are Buddhist, many are Roman Catholic. There are Moslems and Brahmans, ancestor-worshippers and believers in magic. In 1927 a new religion called Caodaoism swept the country. It borrowed from Buddhism and Christianity, but mostly it was nationalism. The Annamese, whose ancestors fought the Chinese, have long feared Chinese imperialism. They also resisted the French in a considerable underground movement; some Annamese troops shot their French officers and went over to the Japs. The Khmer hate the Annamese, who once conquered them and crowded them into their rice-fields and the fishing-grounds of their great inland sea. The Miaos, driven back to the hills, where they live by hunting and fishing with a little "slash and burn" farming, hate and fear everybody.

Slavery Still Exists

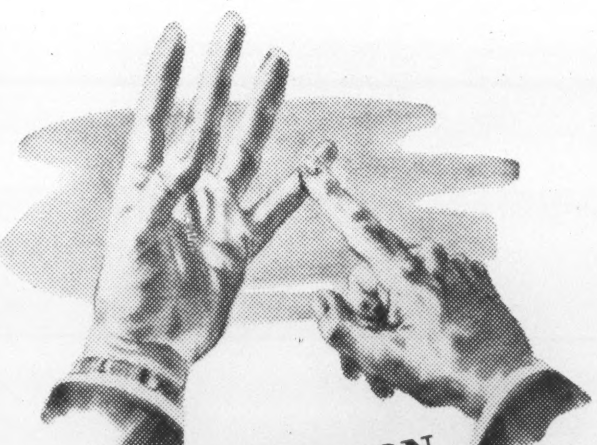
Rice makes up four-fifths of the people's food and seven-tenths of their export. Much of it went to Japan, now presumably even more does. The yield per acre was the lowest in the world. The riches of the land have hardly been touched—sugar, rubber, cocoanut oil, coal, copper, tin, cotton. The cultivator who lived from hand to mouth dared not change to a crop he was not sure of a living from, so he went on year after year exhausting the soil. He was so dependent on a world market of whose workings he knew nothing that when the Philippines, for instance, could not sell sugar and so could not buy rice, his price dropped and he became a debt-ridden serf. A form of slavery persisted in Cambodia, whole villages doing certain craft work for a master enterpreneur.

During the past four years, the Japs have treated the Indo-Chinese to intensive propaganda on the benefits of their Co-prosperity Sphere. They have set up new schools in which Japanese is taught, they stress the liberation of the oppressed Asiatic, they stir up hatred and contempt for the white man. So far as one can make out, the effort has been rather unsuccessful. Their military rule has been good propaganda for the West, and the Indo-Chinese have heard of Nanking. The Annamese has little color feeling. He hates all imperialism alike. He resents the failure of the Vichy French to protect him. He regards China no longer as a menace, but as a fellow-sufferer who fights for him.

The Vichyite president of the Bank of Indo-China reported last winter that the country has become entirely dependent on Japan, commercially, industrially, financially. It is not self-sufficient. To prosper, it must be part of some wider economic unit, wherein goods can be exchanged, without necessarily disturbing sovereignties.

Once the Japs are out, some administration must be ready to take over. As the people themselves help in the struggle for their liberty, they strengthen links with the Free French. Many Indo-Chinese now serve in the French navy. Dr. Seagrave proved in Burma how girls from the savage tribes could become the best of nurses. There is plenty of human material for a great nation.

The United Nations will assent to the restoration of French sovereignty, perhaps in mandate form. But it will have to be a new kind of sovereignty. Times have changed. Dr. Robert McLure, back from his hospitals on the Burma border, tells how five years ago if he had to settle a matter with a Chinese officer, it might take two days of exchange of formalities. Last fall a Chinese major came into his tent, slapped him on the back and said "Well, old man, how're you doing?" The white man can never regain his lost prestige as a superior being, and why should he want to? He can have a new honor, as teacher, doctor, engineer, chemist, working with the people of Asia. The declaration of the French Committee opens the way for such co-operation.



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IN OLD QUEBEC

Spengler's "Theory" Is Disproved by Facts

By R. M. COPER

Major-General J. F. C. Fuller says that this is the age of wardom "predicted by Oswald Spengler." Spengler did not "predict" this age, he asserted that it had started around 1800. He also asserted that democracy would produce further wars, and thus proved himself unable to foresee fascism, which came a few years after he wrote.

General Fuller creates the impression, holds the writer of this article, that fascism cannot be defeated and that the Nazis should not be defeated.

IN HIS article, "Have We Entered upon an Age of Wardom?" (SATURDAY NIGHT, June 17), Major-General J. F. C. Fuller says: "Remember this age in which we live is the Wardom predicted by Oswald Spengler." Thus, while some people fear that this world war may be followed by more, and others bend all their efforts on making it the last, General Fuller coolly asserts that the fears of the former are justified and the efforts of the latter in vain. He implicitly holds that Messrs. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin know not what they do because Oswald Spengler "predicted" that they cannot succeed. I do not propose to deal here in general with the question of whether or not future world wars are inevitable, but merely with Spengler's view of this problem and General Fuller's acceptance of this view.

To begin with, Spengler did not *predict* an age of wardom—or, in his terminology, a Period of Contending States—but he wrote in 1918 that the world was in the midst of it. According to him, Contention (as I will call this era for short) began with the nineteenth century which was a period of preparation, a "war without war". The present, twentieth, century is the second and last of Contention. At the same time, it is the "century of democracy". Democracy, to Spengler, is "money". The "private powers of the economy" provoke wars in order to acquire great resources; "no legislation must stand in their way; they want to make the laws themselves, in their own interest, and to this end use the tool they have made for themselves, democracy". Spengler, who mapped out the destiny of mankind for centuries to come, was unable to foresee what happened in his own country a few years later, namely, that the "private powers of the economy" wiped out democracy in order to achieve their own end, which is predatory war. In other words, he was unable to foresee fascism. To believe in the rest of Spengler's "philosophy" in spite of the debacle of this part of it, is to believe that fascism cannot be defeated. General Fuller even creates the impression that the Nazis should not be defeated.

"Fascists" in 1935

"In 1935," he writes, "should anyone be so bold as to hint that we should re-arm, he was forthwith dubbed a fascist." General Fuller more than hinted that Great Britain should rearm then, and because he could not have his way he ran for Parliament on a Sir Oswald Mosley ticket. Otherwise, however, he will not encounter much opposition to his statement that people who demanded rearmament in the Baldwin-Chamberlain era were unpopular. He continues: "And, today, should anyone be so perverse as to suggest that we should ground arms, this is certain proof that he is a Nazi." Before going on, read the two sentences together, watch your first impression, and remember that with many newspaper readers the first impression is also the last. This is the first impression: the rearmers were unjustly called fascists in 1935, and quite as unjustly are the groundarmers called Nazis now. What is the logical inference? It is that people who suggest that we ground arms today are as patriotic as those who demanded rearmament in 1935. This is not true, of course. General Fuller knows that it is not true, but he writes so carelessly, or so skilfully, that he creates the impression it is.

This impression is the more deplorable as it is coupled with the assertion that we live in an age of wardom. For if the present is such an age in any case, it does not seem to make sense to ground arms in any particular war, unless another suggestion were implied, namely, the suggestion to change sides. Of course, this is not to say that General Fuller means anything of the kind. But his carelessness makes these interpretations possible, his carelessness which is most glaringly exemplified by his accepting Spengler now, five years after the cardinal point of his "philosophy" has been disproved by facts.

Spengler's Deficiency

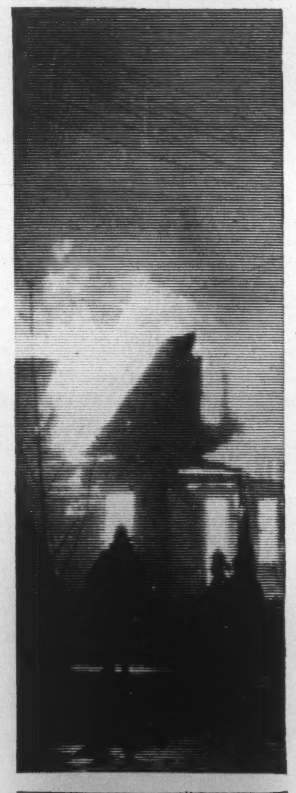
Spengler made this point because he was incapable of grasping social and economic realities. He made it a year after Lenin wrote his theory of "Imperialism", in which he said precisely what Spengler said later, namely, that the "private powers of the economy" would unleash a series of world wars. Only, Spengler identified these powers with democracy whereas Lenin identified them with fascism, which was unknown then, and held that they would be overcome by democracy. When they would be overcome, that is, the number of world wars, depends on man's wisdom in Lenin's view, with Spengler, it depends on the "Cosmos".

General Fuller follows Spengler in misunderstanding things economic and social. Spengler predicted that the armies of future wars including the present would grow ever smaller. He had two reasons for saying so. First, modern technique would be gradually destroyed as Contention proceeds, and secondly, "the demand of these four years [of the first world war] has been altogether too much for the principle of universal service. . . As an inspiriting idea it may be retained; translated into reality it will never be again." This looks ridiculous in view of what is going on in the world at present. It looks ridiculous because Spengler identified democracy with "money" and consequently could not foresee the appeal of universal service, that is, of democracy as it is in fact.

General Fuller does not say that future armies will be smaller; he sees of course that armies are larger now than they were in 1914-1918. But he says that "the men who now become our ablest scientists, engineers, chemists, surgeons, and so on, are those from whom our future officers will be selected. . . The private soldiers . . . will be recruited from the highest grades of skilled labor." This is precisely how Spengler depicted our present armies in 1918. But it is not correct. The men of whom Fuller speaks are still in the draughting bureaus, the laboratories, and the plants, and they will still be there in future world wars, if any, and the armies of the future will be still larger.

This is so because the appeal of universal service is growing and because we have so far only made a small beginning of extending universal service to include women. In over a thousand pages, all that Spengler has to say of woman is this: "The male livingly experiences Destiny, and he *comprehends* Causality, the causal logic of the Become. The female, on the contrary, is *herself* Destiny and Time and the organic logic of the Becoming, and for that very reason the principle of Causality is for ever alien to her."

Do not laugh, please; Fuller takes Spengler seriously, and so must we take Fuller. We should understand him much more clearly if he did not encumber himself with inadequate attempts at rehashing the mumbo-jumbo of a Pan-German philosophaster.



All the big fires are not in Berlin

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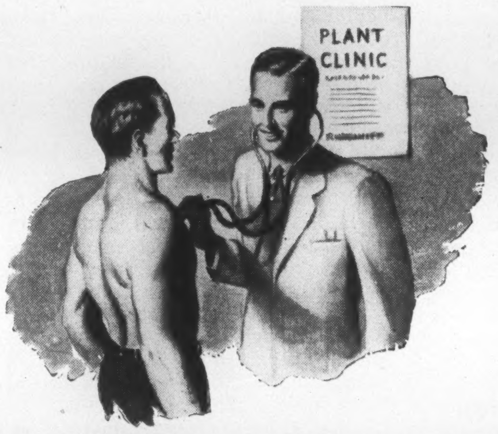

HATS off to the Doctor — the Medical Man — the Dentist, the Pharmacist! In hospital, laboratory and clinic they are guarding the health of a nation at war. With tireless energy, they are making every hour of their training and experience in the art of healing count. They speed the Victory by battling disease —they build for the future by keeping young bodies strong.

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THE HITLER WAR

Enemy Disaster in White Russia Is Beginning of the End

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT IS quite a long time since anyone accused me of being over-optimistic, but to my mind it is hard to draw any other deduction from the events of the past week than that German power is in swift and accelerating decline.

The repeated outflanking successes of the Red Army in White Russia display a decisive weakness in German armored strength, just as an exceptionally well-informed expert predicted to me in London last spring. With their flanks unprotected the Germans could not hold their well-prepared strong-points, though they often stayed in them just long enough to be surrounded.

The resultant collapse of their so-called "Fatherland Line," as if it had been made of cardboard, has tended to spread panic through their army. Or, one should say, through the remnants of their Army of White Russia. For the most important feature of this Soviet advance is the number of German divisions which it has gobbled up on the way.

Significance of Caen Action

In Normandy, the British effort south of Caen in pushing a three-mile-wide salient across the tiny river Odon may seem puny in comparison with the thundering Soviet advance, which has travelled halfway from Orsha to East Prussia in ten days. But that would be to miss the real significance of events in Normandy. We have in our Normandy bridgehead as yet nothing like the long-assembled power of the Red Army in the White Russian theatre, estimated at 80 divisions. We are only well ashore, have only had a port for a few days, and are a long way from having restored it to full usefulness. We are in the phase where it was always expected that the Germans, having had time to muster their full available strength in the West, would deliver a highly dangerous counter-offensive to drive us into the sea.

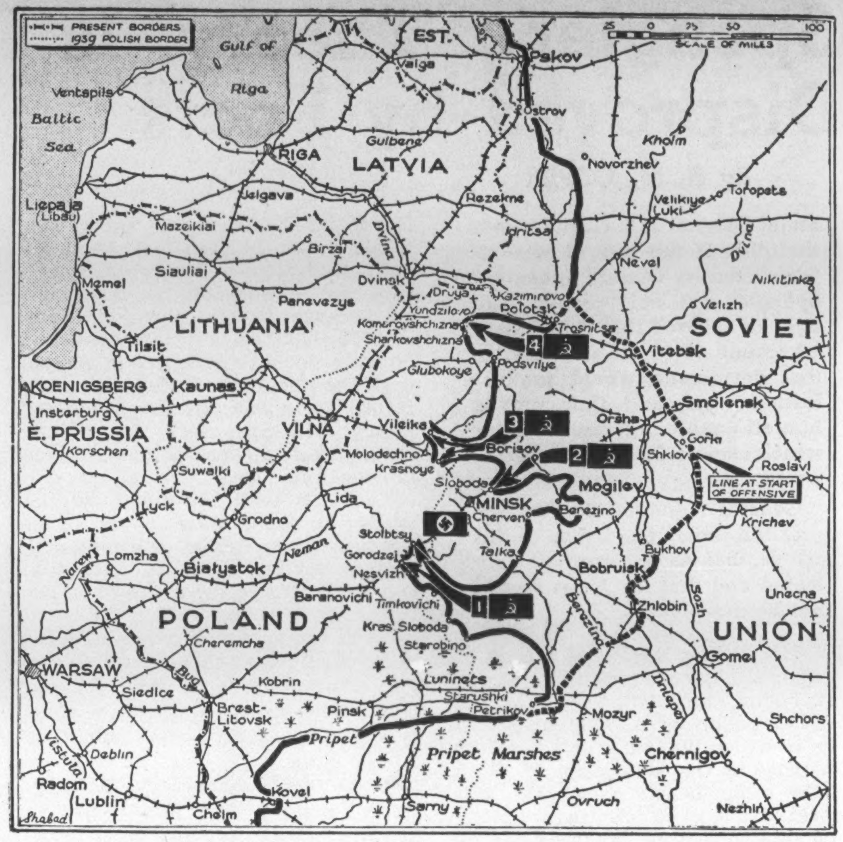
Now we see that the great German effort, supported by the better part of 7 panzer divisions and directed personally by Rommel, has failed even to reduce, our tiny nine-square-mile salient across the Odon, much less have any effect on our thousand-square-mile Normandy bridgehead.

In Italy new divisions have failed to stem our steady advance northward. In the air, on all fronts, the Germans have shown only the slightest activity during this critical month—outside of the robot bomber, a painful weapon, but surely a case of misguided energy with the Luftwaffe in such straits. In oil, the "blood" of machine warfare, as in human blood, the Germans' recent losses appear irreplaceable.

It would seem impossible to place too high importance on our far-reaching and implacable search for German oil and gasoline sources. We have now combed the Reich and Roumania, Austria and Hungary, and even distant Poland, for all producing fields or synthetic plants. As a result, we have the claim of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare that Germany has been left with only a third of the gasoline she needs, and the more positive evidence of producer-gas vehicles appearing on the Normandy front. One doesn't use this low-power sluggish fuel in fast-moving modern warfare unless driven to it.

One by one, the vital materials for making ferro-alloys are being pinched off. Their manganese went with Nikopol. They lost some iron at Krivoi Rog, and are losing more to the British blockade of the Norwegian coast, down which they run much of their high-grade Swedish ore from Narvik. The Turks have cut off their chrome, and the Portuguese and Spaniards their wolfram, the ore of tungsten. Their nickel, most necessary of all, is seriously threatened in Finland.

Tight as her material position is now becoming, making her desperately short of tanks, planes and trucks, Germany's manpower situation is probably worse. The Soviet figure of nearly 8 million Germans killed or taken prisoner seems a bit high, but I wouldn't have put this loss below five millions.



This map will be far out-of-date by the week-end, but it shows clearly the slashing flank attacks with which the Red Army has ripped the German front apart. While the First White Russian Army (1) swept along north of the marshes, the Third White Russian Army (3) outflanked Minsk from the north, and the Second White Russian Army cleaned up in between. On the northern wing the First Baltic Army swept on Dvinsk.

Map by New York Times.

It is in this position, following on the severe losses in Russia last winter and early this spring that Germany has suffered the blows of the Italian, Normandy and White Russian campaigns. A fortnight ago the killed, wounded and prisoners in Italy were put at 100,000; and in Normandy they must be more than that by now.

The 80-division thunderbolt which the Russians unleashed on June 22 took a plausible toll of 189,000 killed and captured in its first ten days, and the score at Minsk is still to be added to that. When one adds in such of the wounded as the Germans have been able to evacuate in White Russia (the greater part of the German wounded must be counted among the Russian prisoners in this swift advance), then one should have, with Minsk, close to half a million Germans taken out of the fighting since we began the Battle for Rome.

There may have been a time when the German Army could absorb such losses without vitally affecting its morale and efficiency, but that time is certainly past. Indeed, many of these losses, in the prisoners' tally column, already reflect the dropping morale in the German forces from their long series of beatings.

Brilliant Russ Generalship

That great hole on the White Russian front, for example, which is deepening day by day, could only have resulted from a complete German rout. We have recurring reports of German units abandoning their positions in panic before they were attacked. When it came to the capture of Minsk, the Soviets spoke of open desertion and insubordination in the German ranks.

But one should not emphasize this to the point of detracting from the brilliance of the Soviet achievement. Never has Russian strategy appeared more masterly, or the professional quality and élan of the Red Army been more in evidence.

Piling up four army groups of perhaps 12 armies, or 80 divisions, on this 200-mile sector between the Pripet marshes and the Dvina, and putting into it the weight of Marshal Rotmistrov's tank corps, the Soviets secured a superiority of about three to one in men, and as much or more in tanks and guns. This ground concentration was covered and supported by the greatest force of attack aviation they have ever assembled.

The Germans had prepared what was considered a formidable network of defences, line upon line deep. The front-line machine-gun and mortar emplacements, it is said, were so strong that they survived close-range fire from medium artillery. There were good communica-

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tion trenches back to the main resistance line, about 200 to 300 yards behind. And half a mile behind this, the reserves were held ready for counter-attack.

In the night before June 22 the Soviets brought up light guns to within 100 yards of the German forward line, providing them with shelters to protect them from splinters from their own long-range fire. These light guns, and heavier calibre guns behind them, fired at point-blank range at the German strong points.

Tanks were pushed right through behind the curtain of shell-fire, giving close support to the infantry. Track-mounted guns, used in great numbers in this offensive, rolled steadily forward as the attack progressed. Thus was the Vitebsk-Orsha line ripped through in a single day. The line north of Vitebsk lasted scarcely longer.

Once their flanks were pried loose the Germans were done for, as they didn't have the armor to bolster them. And if they couldn't hold their flanks there was no use standing pat in hedgehog positions such as Vitebsk, Zhlobin and Bobruisk—though they couldn't always reach this decision in time to save their garrisons, before the Russian flanking forces curled in on them and cut the escape routes.

Running Wild on Flanks

With the Germans pried loose from their so-called "Fatherland Line", out in the open country and steadily reduced as parcel after parcel was surrounded and cut to pieces, or forced to surrender, the Russians became bolder and bolder. By last weekend they were running absolutely wild on the flanks, with armor and Cossack cavalry racing ahead as much as 35 to 40 miles a day.

It was in this way that they reached far out to cut the rail lines leading out of Minsk. Before this city fell, Rokossovsky's flanking force was almost at Baranowicze, 75 miles further along the main rail line to Warsaw; and Cherniakovsky's force on the other flank was half-way to Vilna.

Minsk was taken by these flanking forces before the army which was to defend it could get back to it from the Beresina. This army had delayed just a little too long in the bridgehead across the Dnieper from Mohilev, and General Zacharoff had not pushed it too fast. It was his job merely to sweep it up, in what is known as the "broom and dust-pan" play. Rokossovsky and Cherniakovsky had raced out ahead to hold the dust-pan.

It is notable, as I write, that Zacharoff's 2nd White Russian Army has *not* been mentioned in the capture of Minsk. Presumably it is occupied liquidating the sizeable German force which our map indicates ought to be trapped east of Minsk.

In this amazing 11-day offensive the Red Army has taken a great bite out of the German front and gobbled with it almost the entire German army which had been posted to hold it. The final accounting may show the equivalent of 20 to 25 German divisions wiped out.

Through this great, gaping hole the Soviets, intent on exploiting their break-through to the utmost, are pouring towards Dvinsk, Vilna and East Prussia. *They have covered in a single leap, in a bare 11 days, half the distance from Orsha to East Prussia.* That, together with the elimination of a whole German army, is the greatest war news of the day. The invasion of German soil by Russian armies may be expected to have a most powerful effect on the enemy.

Now one can begin to sketch in the final phase of the war in the east. The Germans will shift troops from the South Polish front, to plug the hole to the north which exposes East Prussia, because they have no alternative. But if they throw these into the present fighting zone, unit by unit as they arrive, they will be gobbled in that order. If they are going to try to mass them as an effective force, they can hardly hope to form a line much further east than Bialystok and the frontier of East Prussia.

And what "line" can be held in the open spaces of Poland without quantities of armor and motor transport to give one a strong army of manoeuvre to hold the long gaps between fortress cities, and to counter-attack at threatened points? Armor and motor transport, and the fuel to run them freely, are what the Germans lack above all.

In any case, the weakening of the sector south of the Pripet Marshes, where they seem to have posted two tank armies in anticipation of a major offensive against only a single, weaker panzer army north of the marshes, will only open the way for a Soviet offensive there.

Blow In South Poland

This will probably strike for Lublin, and in conjunction with Rokossovsky's army north of the marshes, for Brest-Litovsk. Lwow will then be deeply outflanked from the north. Its fall will compare in importance and effect with that of Minsk, releasing a flood which will sweep across Southern Poland towards Silesia.

On the Baltic wing, even before Polotsk had fallen the Soviets were far on the way to Dvinsk. With the capture of this extremely important junction, the whole German Baltic flank will be undercut. Meanwhile, the main Russian drive west of Minsk ought to have reached Kaunas and Bialystok.

Another month will truly see the Germans with their back to the wall in the east, with their troop and equipment losses piling up so fast, and their mobility so much decreased, that they can no longer meet their problems of defence. Then, at some unpredictable moment, the morale of their forces will crack wide open.

It is much to be hoped that before such a thing happens we can develop a big offensive out of our Normandy bridgehead, and carry out our other moves in the north and south of France, so as to gain a full share of the credit for the German defeat. Without suggesting that there is any real "race" for Berlin, it would be no use denying the importance to our prestige, that is, the prestige of the democratic world, among the peoples of Europe, of a sweeping Allied advance somewhat comparable to the Russian.

Caen Holding Us Up

While there is every reason to be satisfied with our landing success, and the capture of the port of Cherbourg appears to have been carried out in scheduled time, there can be no doubt but that the German stand in Caen is begining to hold us up badly.

Not only do we need this big communications centre as the best exit from our bridgehead, but the three to four mile perimeter position which the Germans have held around Caen greatly restricts the area of deployment of the British-Canadian forces. Compared to the ample room which the Americans have now won in the Cherbourg Peninsula, for deploying reinforcements and setting up supply dumps, the British and Canadians are very tightly packed in the eastern section of the bridgehead, from Caumont to the Orne Canal.

To this extent, one might say that Rommel had carried out a fairly successful containing action around Caen and Tilly. But this is at most only a negative success, and very far from that sweeping counter-blow which was to throw us back into the sea.

Now, at any rate, the battle for Caen is in full swing. The first phase, the throwing of a bridgehead over the Odon by General Dempsey's Second Army, has been declared highly satisfactory. The idea seems to have been to provoke the Germans to a series of costly counter-attacks which would give us an opportunity of wearing down their armor with our artillery fire, and that excellent close-range anti-tank weapon, the PIAT.

PIAT, incidentally, stands for "Projector, Infantry, Anti-tank." It is a weapon which one man can carry easily, and which fires a small armor-piercing bomb, not by the rocket principle, as in the Bazooka, but by means of a powerful spring. A small explosive charge in the rear of the bomb neatly recocks the spring for the next shot.

The notable thing about the German counter-action is that it never developed into a really big, coordinated offensive. Up to a dozen attacks a day were made against the shoulders of our three-mile-wide and three-mile-deep Odon bridgehead, but mostly in two to three battalion strength, supported by about 30 tanks.

Panzers Below Strength

That the Germans should have been able to do no better with the bulk of seven panzer divisions, massed between Caumont and Caen, is the chief reason for British satisfaction. Though several of these panzer formations are among the best the Germans have, they are all under-strength. Most have only two tank battalions instead of their regulation three, and some have as few as 100 tanks, instead of the normal 250.

Now we appear to have begun the second phase of the battle, with a general closing-in on Caen all around the perimeter. In this battle the Canadian Third Division is attacking from due west, along the main highway from Bayeux.

The Americans have regrouped, as expected, and begun a broad shove southward to take La Haye, Periers, Coutances and St. Lo. These, with Caen, and the port of Cherbourg functioning, will at last give us a roomy and solid base for our real offensive, which may still be a couple of weeks away.

A great battle is due to be fought out in the theatre west of the Seine and north of the Loire. This theatre is already semi-isolated by our aerial action, which keeps the bridges across these rivers cut and most of the railways out of use,

Within this theatre and far beyond, particularly in the south and east of France, the organized French underground army is beginning to play a very important part in hampering German troops and supply movements and tieing down armored forces in local actions. If the Germans don't use tanks and armored cars in these clashes they are reduced to even terms with the *Maquis*, long supplied by air with light arms and explosives, from Britain and the Mediterranean.

A large map exhibited in Algiers showing the areas in Southern France harassed or partly dominated by the *Maquis* strongly suggests their function of preparing the way for a landing of French and Allied troops from this side, when the moment is judged right.

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¼ Cupful of shortening ¾ Cupful of sugar
1 Egg, beaten 2 Cupfuls of pastry flour
4 Teaspoonsful of baking powder
¼ Teaspoonful of salt ¼ Cupful of milk
1 Teaspoonful of vanilla

Cream the shortening with the sugar until well blended. Add the beaten egg. Sift the flour, measure and sift twice with the baking powder and salt. Add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Add the vanilla. Put a layer of drained stewed fresh cherries sweetened to taste in greased custard cups, fill ⅔ full with the batter and steam or bake in a moderate oven — 350 deg. Fahr. for 25 to 30 minutes. Serve upside down with cherry sauce made by thickening the cherry juice with cornstarch.

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Millard is a Labor Man Who is Shooting High

By C. ROSS MacEWAN

Charles Millard, M.L.A., National Director of the United Steel Workers of Canada, and Chairman of the Canadian Congress of Labor's Political Action Committee, is potentially the strongest man in Canadian labor.

A non-smoker, non-drinker and deeply religious, he has shown tremendous ability as an organizer, and with him rests much of the responsibility for labor entering the political field in Canada.

Mr. MacEwan is a well-known labor writer.

A FEW weeks ago radio and newspapers carried news of the appointment of C. H. Millard M.L.A. as Chairman of the Canadian Congress of Labor's significant new Political Action Committee, thereby heralding a new and important venture on the part of Canada's most versatile labor leader.

The Canadian labor movement has not yet produced a top-flight individual personality such as Britain's Bevin or America's Gompers and Lewis. If any presently prominent Canadian can end that unfortunate tradition, Millard is the most likely man. In a little more than seven years he has risen from the ranks of Oshawa's depression unemployed to National Directorship of the country's largest union, the United Steelworkers. He is already slated as delegate to the World Trade Union conference, originally called for early June in London, but postponed pending invasion. He was elected last year as Member of the Ontario Legislature by the citizens of York West. A complete list of his organizational posts would be so long that it might badly disillusion those who thought that interlocking directorates were a prerogative of capitalists.

It was said of a pirate in fiction that "never a milder-mannered man slit a throat or scuttled a ship". Upon those who visualize "CIO leaders" as beetle-browed, raucous, cigar-smoking rabble-rousers, Millard must have a similarly disconcerting effect. Still on the sunny side of fifty, he is clean-cut, comfortably rounded, freshly scrubbed and soft-spoken. He neither drinks nor smokes and is devoutly religious.

Even his background is impeccably orthodox. Born in St. Thomas, he was educated in Gravenhurst. At eighteen, he became a sergeant in the local militia. World War I got him enlisted in the 122nd (Muskoka) Battalion, then upped him to warrant officership in the Forestry Corps and finally shifted him to the 4th C.M.R. As hinted by the middle name "Hibbert", he was traditionally Tory in political views.

Business Failed

At the war's end, Millard established himself in Oshawa as a body-builder in the motor plant. Bitten by the free enterprise bug, which was quite rampant in new industrial towns at that time, he launched out as a carpenter, graduated to a builder and finally ended up as a full-fledged small capitalist with a planing mill and employees. An active citizen, he became head of the Ratepayers' Association, Superintendent of the Sunday School, father of five children and every inch a respectable pillar of the status quo.

So far Horatio Alger would be satisfied. But the Fates were just kidding. Came the Depression. It swallowed up the planing mill, cancelled out the Sunday School Superintendentship and tossed the up-and-coming-citizen and his family into the line-up before the local relief office.

Millard was down. He didn't stay down. Back he bounced, but not in the approved direction. From leadership in the Ratepayers, he switched to leadership in the Unemployed Association. Around the same time the CCF arrived in town. Millard dived into one meeting, emerged cured of his Toryism and with his spiritual enthusiasm channelled behind the Woodsworth crusade for a New Social Order.

After granting a few unpleasantly-forced relief increases, harassed local voucher distributors apparently decided that General Motors should assume the Millard headache for a spell. He was told to report at the big plant for work.

By that time, it was too late for free enterprise to stage a comeback. Class-consciousness had become part of the Millard philosophy, new social orders a fixed ideal and worker organization part of the bloodstream. Along with similarly-spirited colleagues he helped build a local union in the plant which flowered into dramatic importance with the success of the CIO's United Auto Workers union in Detroit.

Then old-town solidarity stepped in, in the shape of fellow-St. Thomasite Mitchell Hepburn. With Millard as local union president, Hepburn as Premier, and "Stop the CIO" as pre-election publicity, the stage was set. Hepburn got re-elected, the CIO wasn't stopped, the men won their strike and Millard was catapulted into prominence as Canadian representative on the International Board of Auto Workers.

At this point the new unionist's career hit a slight snag. An outspoken CCFer, Millard had incurred the jealousy of Canadian Communists who saw in the rapidly-growing CIO locals an excellent mass base for their leadership ambitions. Their intrigue, plus growing pains in the international union itself resulted in Millard's defeat in International Board re-elections. He rudely discovered that the labor movement was not all dewy-eyed idealism and mutual trustworthiness, a lesson which many Communists now probably wish they had never taught him.

Helped Form CCL

Too valuable to be scrapped, Millard was named Canadian Representative of the CIO, helped arrange the fusion of the national industrial unions of the old All-Canadian Congress of Labor and the newer international CIO groups into the now powerful Canadian Congress of Labor. Before long he was ordered to direct his attention exclusively to the steel industry, then being organized by an international Organizing Committee headed by Philip Murray, who later replaced John L. Lewis as President of the CIO.

Since that time the Steelworkers have graduated to a self-governing union with almost a million members. Under Millard's directorship the Canadian section has grown from a group of pioneer locals in the Maritimes to the largest single industrial union in the Dominion, with locals stretching from coast to coast and with more than 60,000 workers covered by its collective agreements. Steel mills, Crown Companies, some of the nation's largest employers and previously isolated small-town shops are all included in the ever-growing roll of Steelworker contracts.

This amazing organizational job has naturally spotlighted the National Director of the United Steelworkers in Canadian union circles.

Millard is essentially a pioneer. In the field of union organization he shattered previously-acceptable techniques. Instead of drawing his field staff from unionists of long experience, he has surrounded himself with young men, many of whom had no connection with the industry they were organizing. Backed by a progressive international he has spent money on organization at a pace which makes old-timers gasp. It is his boast that the Steelworkers never focus on a plant unless asked by workers inside that plant but, once that invitation is received, the pressure is on with a vengeance. Newspaper advertising, billboards, radio, multi-coloured newspapers, floods of mimeographed leaflets . . . every technique of modern promotion is brought into play.

Organize All Fields

He is also contemptuous of jurisdictional restrictions. Upon entering a small town a Steelworker organizer is encouraged to "organize everything". Not only are steel plants swept into the Steel union, but other plants are also organized and delivered packaged to their respective Internationals. This is done on the sensible theory that unions in surrounding plants help keep up the morale of Steelworker members. It has also resulted in Millard leadership being felt far beyond the boundaries of the metal industry, thereby adding to Millard influence in the labor movement as a whole.

But this daring originality in organizational technique is not the only source of Millard success and influence. Even more important is his equally daring violation of the old rule that union leadership and political partisanship is a bad mixture. And it is on this point that Millard assumes importance to Canadians beyond the reach of organized labor.

From the start, he took issue with labor veterans who tried to ignore or "get along with" government. "Governments," Millard insisted, "are the allies of employers and therefore the enemies of workers. We must have a government that we control and laws which are on our side. We cannot be politically impartial!"

Wartime restrictions coupled with powerless labor legislation played directly into the hands of such a philosopher. While other union leaders timidly protested against inadequate laws or raw deals, Millard blasted Liberal and Conservative cabinet ministers, openly endorsed the CCF as the only possible choice for labor voters.

Before long other unionists were borrowing hard-punching organization techniques and outspoken political partisanship. Pushed by Millard, the gradual wedding of unions and the CCF took place. The successful result of that wedding in Ontario spread the idea into other provinces and finally, with the Canadian Congress' open endorsation of the CCF last fall, into national policy.

Millard's appointment as Chairman of the CCL's Political Action Committee shows that he has no intention of letting the iron grow cold. Through it, union members will be organized for voting just as they are now organized for employer bargaining, probably with the same daring aggressiveness and liberal use of publicity which has characterized Millard organizational technique. Millard openly admits that his is a race against time, that he is determined to see labor politically strong before any post-war slump reduces its economic bargaining power.

Chas. H. Millard, M.L.A.

It would not be correct to assume that there are not powerful influences at work to oppose further flowering of a promising career. Canada's Communists, for example, grimly oppose him, realizing that his welding of CCF and union forces means the end of their dreams of dominating the Canadian working class. There are older labor union leaders who are naturally suspicious of this brash newcomer, there are other new leaders who are also ambitious. And, understandably, he has enemies in the seats of the mighty.

But there are other thousands who admire and respect him.

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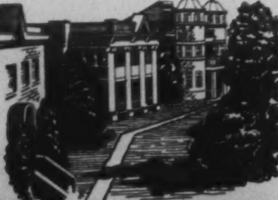

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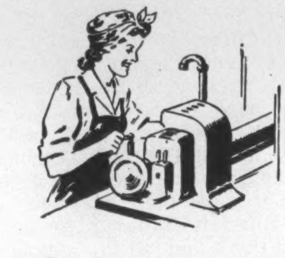

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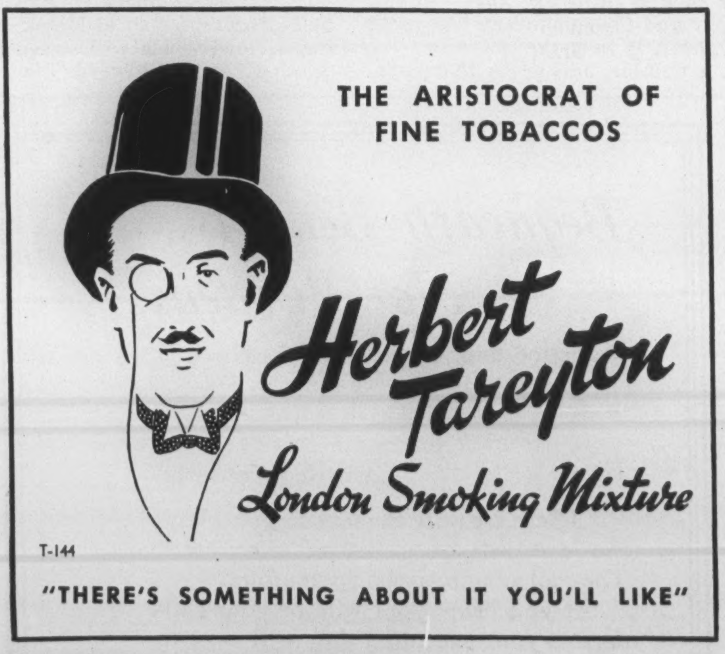

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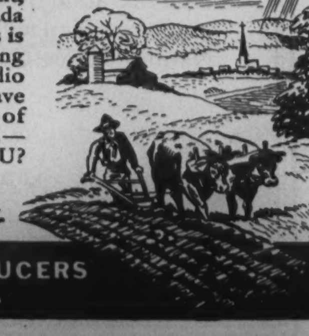

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Russian Fighting Men Have Fine Tradition

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Why is the Soviet soldier such a fine fighting man? Mr. Davies, quoting a noted Russian writer, says that traditionally the Russian has shown himself possessed of a number of valuable qualities, including courage, moral stamina and physical endurance, modesty and patriotic fervour.

Moscow.

SOME time ago Mr. Sandwell asked me to write something about the psychology of the Russians. But that is not an easy thing to do honestly for someone who has been here only four months. Nor shall I attempt to do it now. Before one can seriously speak of knowing the Russians and what they think, a great deal more study is necessary and a great deal more contact and friendship with Russians than a foreign correspondent obtains in so short a time.

Nevertheless now and then articles appear in the Soviet press which give an insight into some traits of the Russian people, and especially those traits which the Government wishes to bring to the attention of the nation. One such recent item is a most interesting article by K. Ossipov entitled "The Glorious Military Traditions of the Great Russian People" and published in the magazine *Propagandist* issued by the Central, Moscow and Moscow Regional Committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

What does the writer Ossipov think of the Russian soldier?

What are his qualities, his inbred national traits?

They are, writes Ossipov: "bravery, scorn for danger, courage, military elan inducing attempt of the most risky operations, high moral stamina, determination and physical endurance, initiative, ingenuity, modesty, absence of pretense, scorn of exhibitionism, patriotic fervor which gives birth to indomitable hatred for the enemy and determined selflessness in the name of duty and military honor."

Many details are cited by the writer to prove the correctness of these definitions.

Examples of Bravery

In the 17th century, he writes, some 30,000 Poles besieged the Troitsa-Sergeyev Monastery in Kiev. The Russians numbered only about 3,000, nevertheless led by their leaders Gregory Dolgoruki and Alexei Golokhvasty they sallied to meet the enemy and attacked him. This gave the local residents time to take refuge behind the monastery walls, after which the military also retreated to their cover.

"Sixty-three guns began to fire at the monastery," Ossipov relates. "Then came the storm. It was beaten back. Foiled, the Polish commander Sapega decided to starve the Russians out. He knew that the monastery was overcrowded and lacked food and water. At the same time he ordered the digging of trenches. The Russians discovered this and organized a sortie. Two villagers Nikita Shilov and Slota descended underground and blew up gunpowder being stored by the enemy, both being killed in the explosion.

"Soon from fifty to one hundred men and women were dying each day. The number of defenders decreased to 1,000. The Poles tried another storm and were again beaten back. Two months later, with the number of defenders reduced to 200 they tried for the third time, with the same lack of success. This was their last attempt. Russian reinforcements arrived from Moscow and Sapega was forced to flee. His forces were overtaken and destroyed."

Similar fortitude was shown during the war of 1812. During the Battle of Leipzig, Ossipov writes, the Guards Grenadier Leonti Korennoy continued to fight all alone even after all of his comrades had been killed. Blood ran in streams from his body. He only stopped firing when consciousness left him and he dropped to the ground. Napoleon was told about Korennoy's heroism. He issued a special order to the troops praising the Russian soldier's valor and then liberated Korennoy as a mark of his respect.

In 1877, during the defense of Shipka Pass Russian soldiers showed great manliness. "Only the Russians can do these things," foreign correspondents are reported to have said following a visit to the battle positions.

Endurance

The Russians held Shipka Pass not only in the fall of that year but also all winter. Snowstorms buried the trenches, roads and huts. Often for days at a time soldiers were obliged to dig their way through deep snow drifts. Soup froze in kitchen boilers and often food could not be cooked because the wind put out the fires.

In December winds became so furious that once a whole company of the Podolsk Regiment was knocked off its feet. Sentries froze at their posts. Only the tips of ice-covered bayonets revealed the positions of bodies frozen stiff. The commanding officer of the Podolsk Regiment wrote that the soldiers' behavior at Shipka "was beyond all comprehension and their discipline required no compulsion. Service steeled the defenders of Shipka and gradually turned them into titans."

Similarly during the war of 1914-1918 the Russian soldiers showed great stamina and a wealth of soldierly qualities. Ossipov cites Lloyd George to the effect that the boundless courage of the Russians will forever remain a miracle and that insofar as courage and endurance are concerned the Russian soldier does not have his equal either among the Allies or among the enemy.

According to Ossipov, the qualities of the Russian soldier exhibited during all past wars, have become even more clear during the present Patriotic War.

In the critical days of October 1941, when the Germans were at Moscow's gates, a company of soldiers stationed near the city heard the distant roar of approaching tanks. It was absolutely necessary to discover their identity. An ordinary private Sergei Beloous volunteered. Taking along a few hand grenades and signal rockets he crept towards the approaching monsters. The moment he became convinced they belonged to the enemy he launched his rockets. He knew that he was in the direct line of fire but this did not stop him. Two tanks were knocked out. The others turned to flee, when Beloous flung his grenades and knocked out another. The enemy attack failed.

Not Rash

Known to all Russia, one of the most heroic acts of this whole war, is that of Alexander Matrosov who with his body covered the opening of an enemy machine gun emplacement to secure the advance of his comrades.

Nevertheless, says Ossipov, the Russian soldier is not disposed to play with death needlessly. If, however, circumstances demand this, then he abandons himself fully and willingly to the struggle. Then danger, far from imposing fear, impels him forward. When the Russian soldier does commit an act of heroism, he does not boast about it, nor does he expect praise and awards.

Here is an example of this. During the Battle of Stalingrad a company commander named Kotlyar was dangerously wounded about the head and arm. When soldiers crawled up to take him to a hospital he whispered weakly: "I shall not leave the field so long as I can use the rifle with my other hand." He fought on, occasionally lapsing into unconsciousness. The Germans were driven back. Later in the hospital, Kotlyar's comrades called him "hero". "What kind of a hero am I?" Kotlyar objected. "Aren't we all Stalingraders!"

An interesting aspect of Russian military tradition is love for regimental colors. During the Mukden battle in 1905, Ossipov relates, the Fourth Sharpshooters Regiment fell into difficulty. The colorbearer, seeing that the Japanese were surrounding the regiment, removed the cloth from the staff and gave it for safekeeping to the second lieutenant Ratnikov. Ratnikov was taken prisoner but not before he had succeeded in sewing the colors inside his padded jacket. He shared the secret of his treasure with Staff Captain Ozhesnevsky. For a whole year the two officers guarded the colors. Meanwhile the regiment, most of whose men succeeded in evading capture, "was in deep doldrums". It is true, there were rumors that the colors had been saved, but no one knew how or where.

Then came the great day when Ratnikov and Ozhesnevsky returned from prison. The whole company assembled in parade when they arrived. Drummers beat alarm. The band played a joyful march. Many soldiers wept as the colors were restored.

"That," says Ossipov, "is how Russian troops guarded their colors in the past. And that is the way the Red Army guards them now."

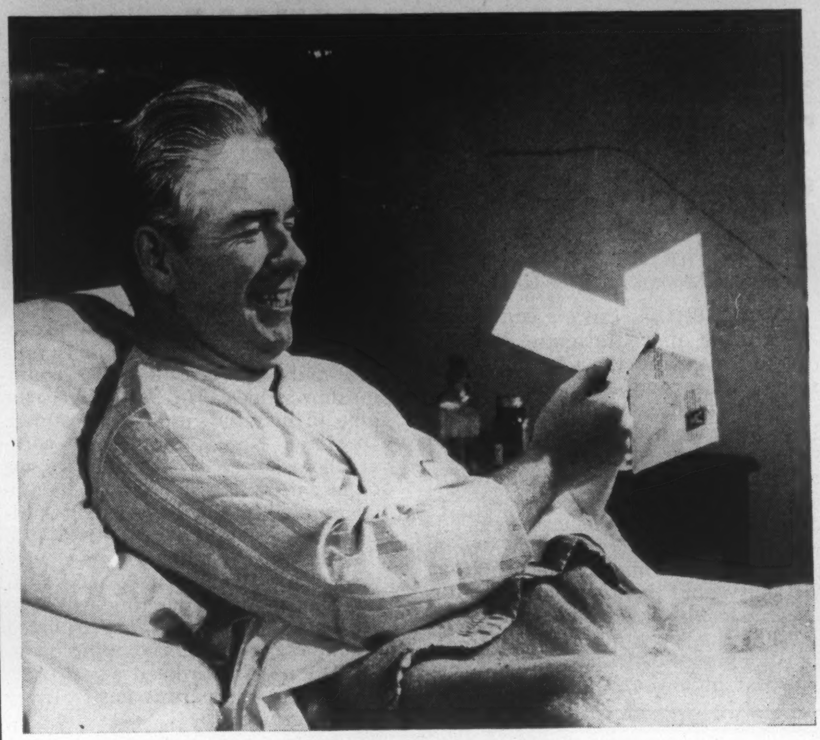
Respect Military Greats

Everywhere in the Soviet Union people are taught to respect the military genius of the great Russian generals, men like Suvorov, Kutuzov, Bagration. "In Russian military art," one Soviet authority wrote recently, "like a red thread can be traced the innovations and flexibility of tactics. There is no rigidity, no desire to blindly apply again and again a method once proven successful." Suvorov's famous dictum is often quoted: "When you prepare to defeat the enemy, multiply your forces, empty the enemy guard posts, cut communications." One can easily recognize in this the basic inspiration for the Soviet Ukrainian victories of 1944.

Possibly one would find it difficult to agree with everything that Ossipov says in his eulogistic article. But one thing is certain. The Soviet soldier, whether Russian, Ukrainian, Jewish or Kazakh, with very few exceptions, has proven himself a superb fighting machine, and to him more than to guns, tanks and planes, made here or sent from abroad, must go the credit for the epochal Soviet victories.

Each successive war has raised the stature of the Russian soldier.

From this war he will emerge not only a better fighting man, but a fighting man of deep initiative and broad understanding, of almost unbelievable endurance, of almost illimitable confidence in the righteousness of his country's cause.



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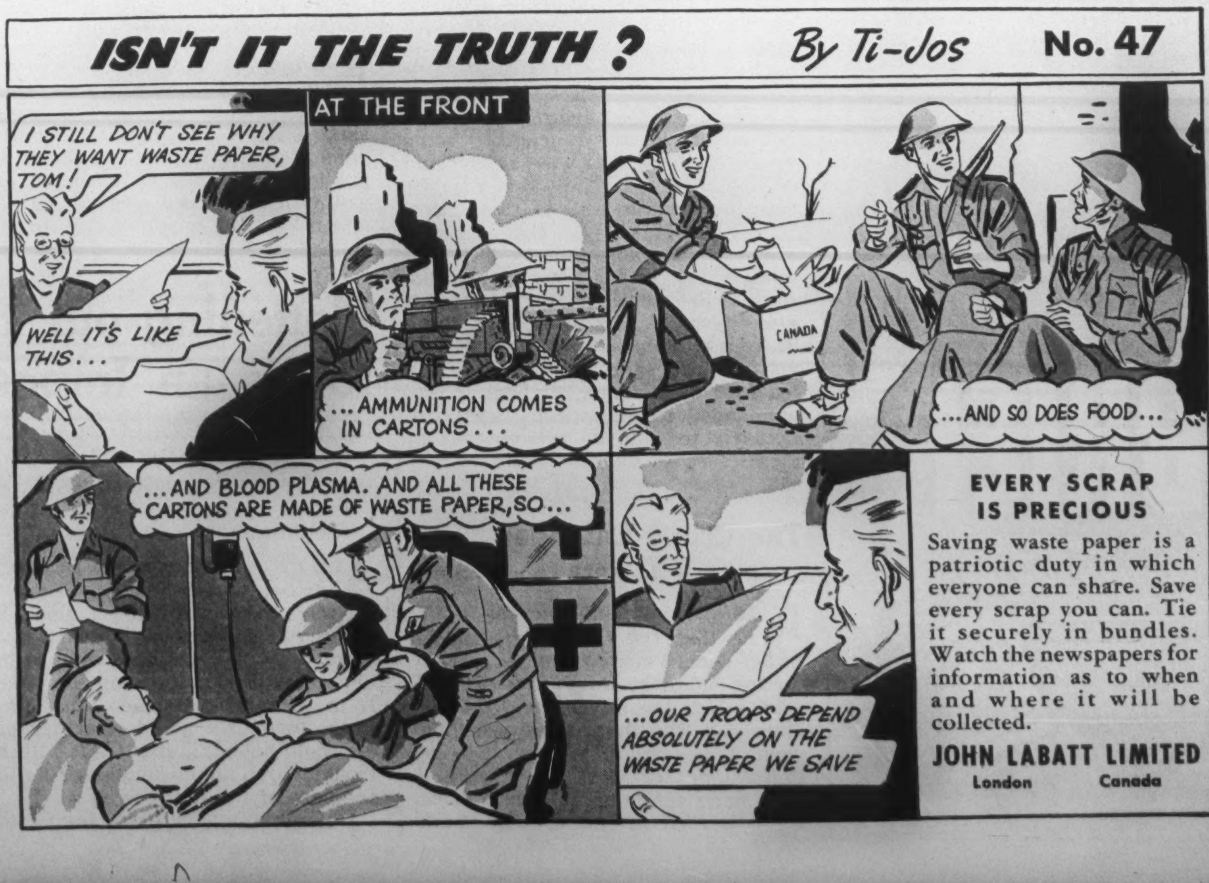
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The Drama of a Game of Chess Superbly Told by an Artist

THE ROYAL GAME, by Stefan Zweig. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

AN AUSTRIAN lawyer conducting all the more intimate business of the Court and the Church, as his father and grandfather had done, is betrayed to the Gestapo as soon as Hitler is in power. He is put into a hotel room for four months, without a book, a pencil or even a knife, in the hope that he will break down and reveal where the treasure of his clients is hidden. He withstands two or three examinations without too great difficulty, but is alarmed at those to come lest his resolution should fail.

While in an ante-room awaiting questioning, he leans against the overcoat of one of the warders and feels the shape of a book, the one thing for which he has longed as a preservative of his sanity. He steals the book and when back in his room discovers with disgust that it is a chess-manual, recording 150 championship games. He had played the game in his student-days, merely as a pastime. Now he studies it—without a board or pieces—until every one of the games is memorized. Then he plays with himself, consciously splitting his personality until his White self rages at the stupidity, or cleverness, of his Black self. So he slips into insanity and in due time wakes to find himself in a hospital surrounded by kindness. An understanding physician warns him to keep away from chess as he gets permission to leave Austria forever.

On board a ship some time later is a chess champion, a crude lout whose genius for the game is his only accomplishment. He is ignorant, greedy, vain, intolerant, even contemptuous of all knowledge and culture. He refuses to play with his fellow passengers save for $250 a game and a blustering business man puts up the money. He is matched against all the passengers in consultation and beats them without effort. Another game is demanded by the business man and it is not well started until the Austrian happens by and warns him against a move he is about to make. So with the Austrian's aid the champion has to be content with a draw.

He is not content, and the two men are pitted against each other; the champion desperately slow — and contemptuous—the Austrian swift and at the utmost tension. How the game ends is for the reader to learn.

This is Stefan Zweig's last work of fiction, before blowing out his brains. It's a masterpiece of construction, characterization, and psychological insight, and beautifully written. The tragedy of this author's end is intensified as one realizes again the scope and splendor of his art.

Two other stories, *Amok* and *Unknown Woman* are bound up in this volume.

•

Tolerance

WHAT KEEPS US APART, by Abbe Arthur Maheux. (Box 460, Quebec, $1.00.)

AN OVER-ALL unity of pride in this broad land and in the people who inhabit it is the greatest need of Canada. Its achievement has been blocked by groupers, myopic souls with exalted notions about the vital importance of themselves and their notions. Parties and sects multiply, each one of them convinced that all other parties and sects are cheap and useless. The grace of toleration is not cultivated.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. So the courageous souls who remember that wise saying and repeat it over and over as a public warning deserve well of their country. Abbe Maheux is one of these. For a considerable time he has been talking to Canada over the radio, first in French, and later in English also. Here is a collection of these broadcasts, on racial origins, on language, business, religion, and on the teaching of history. The book is recommended to all citizens, and particularly to such as believe that in themselves all fulness dwells.

•

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

IT IS perhaps unlucky for Craig Rice that the first of her books which should come to us for review turned out to be *Home Sweet Homicide*, which we have found unreadable, for she has some excellent yarns to her credit. We regret to say that *Johnny* by Dorothy Hughes is in that same category as *Home Sweet Homicide*. We are not certain whether or not we have already mentioned *The Visitor* by Carl Randau and Leane Zugsmith (Macmillan, $2.25), but it is so good that we risk the chance of mentioning it twice rather than not at all. In fact, it is the best crime story we have read in a year. Some readers may shrink at being asked to believe that a boy could change enough in the three or four years to leave his mother in doubt as to his identity; but the authors hurdle this obstacle with great skill.

We liked *Case of the Giant Killer* by H. C. Branson (Musson, $2.50) because it introduces us to a private detective wholly lacking in eccentricities. The story is a good one, too. Agatha Christie's best stories are, of course, those in which her famous Hercule Poirot solves the problems, but she has written some other first class mysteries with the little Belgian absent. None of them is much better than *Towards Zero* (Dodd, Mead, $2.35). It is extremely cleverly plotted and the mystery is preserved until the last chapter, defying all amateur attempts at solution. *Great Tales of Terror and the Supernatural* is a collection of 52 stories, running to more than 1,000 pages, edited by Herbert A. Wise and Phyllis Fraser (Macmillans, $3.95). Most of them are classic but some we read for the first time; and certainly nobody who is interested in this sort of fiction will have grounds to complain that he is not getting his money's worth.

•

Battle Artist

VICTORY AT MIDWAY, by Lieut.-Commander Griffith Baily Coale. (Oxford, $3.75.)

IN service as a sailor-artist the author of this book saw Pearl Harbor in course of repair and reconstruction and was present at the great battle which turned the tables on the Japanese. His prose description is matter-of-fact but his paintings here reproduced in color have uncommon force, and a hard finish appropriate to the subject. The book is in quarto "where a neat rivulet of text meanders through a meadow of margin."

•

A Nazi Child

ENEMY BROTHERS, by Constance Savery. (Longmans, Green $3.00.)

A NOVEL dealing with the social implications of Germany's misguided children. A young English boy who has grown up as a German is brought back to England, and tries to maintain his Nazi faiths in the atmosphere of English family life. The slow reconciliation to the British way of living traces much of the essential contrast between a free people and a people living under fascism.

—D. P. O'H

•

Resurgent Holland

THE NETHERLANDS, Story of a Free People, by Hendrik Riemans. (Collins, $5.50.)

FOR most people of English speech the area of ignorance concerning Holland and its far Eastern possessions is wide. Few of us have got beyond Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic". Here is a well-ordered and well-written record of the miracle which kept the people united and independent while surrounded with warring rivals, and even when successively overrun by soldiers of all sorts. It explains the work of the East India Company and the West Indies Company, based on sea-power, and gives abundant detail of the culture and economics of the homeland, before the outbreak of the present war. Little is said of the oppression of recent years save that the ancient greatness of the nation has been rediscovered. "All the people know that in the end the enemy will have to go. The more brutal the conqueror the more he is scorned." An informing and interesting book.

•

The Trimming of Rommel

THE EIGHTH ARMY, by an official of the British Ministry of Information. (Ryerson, 35c.)

FROM September 1941 to January 1943 was one of the highlight periods of the war. The British forces based on Alexandria were facing at once trouble in Syria and Iran and greater trouble in front. Rommel with a strong force of Germans and Italians was bent on reaching the Nile. And yet a section of the defensive force had to be sent to Greece in fulfilment of a British promise. Reinforcements of men and supplies had to come around the Cape of Good Hope to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

The reinforcements came and Rommel went—a full fifteen hundred miles. Here is the story of his going, in full military detail for the military student, but also bright with romantic color for the ordinary reader. It is magnificently illustrated with maps, plans, and startling photographs.

•

Chasing Birds

A GUIDE TO BIRD-WATCHING, by Joseph J. Hickey, Illustrated by Francis Lee Jaques and Charles A. Urner. (Oxford, $4.50.)

ORNITHOLOGY is more than a study; it's a pursuit. Since few birds stay long enough in one place to be observed with any accuracy, the observer must be moving-on, sustained by hope and scientific curiosity.

Here is a book dealing with but one phase of the science; the field-work. How is one to watch for birds, and what is he or she to look for? The scope is surely wide enough, considering the hundreds of varieties seen in any region, their differences in plumage and song, their home-customs, their times of nesting and migration.

The author commends bird-watching and cataloguing as a pleasant life-time hobby and crowds his book of over two hundred pages with useful hints. Canada has seventeen bird-clubs, most of them in Ontario. There are four in Toronto.

•

Turn of the Tide

THE WAR; FOURTH YEAR, by Edgar McInnis. (Oxford, $2.50.)

CLEAR, authoritative, well-written, the Oxford Periodical History of the War by Professor McInnis has proved itself invaluable. The quarterly issues on the fourth year of the war are here combined in one volume, admirably printed and well illustrated. There is an introduction by Viscount Wavell.

Flattening-out the Globe Seems to be an Impossible Task

LOOK AT THE WORLD, by Richard Edes Harrison. (Ryerson, $4.25.)

WORLD MAPS AND GLOBES, by Irving Fisher and O. M. Miller. (Collins, $3.00.)

ALL maps are inaccurate because a straight line is really the arc of a circle; the world being a globe. So the making of maps, at least since Mercator's day, has been akin to the impossible art of squaring the circle. If the Creator had made this planet in the form of a cylinder cartographers could have laid it out flat with no trouble and no misunderstaning on the part of the map-readers.

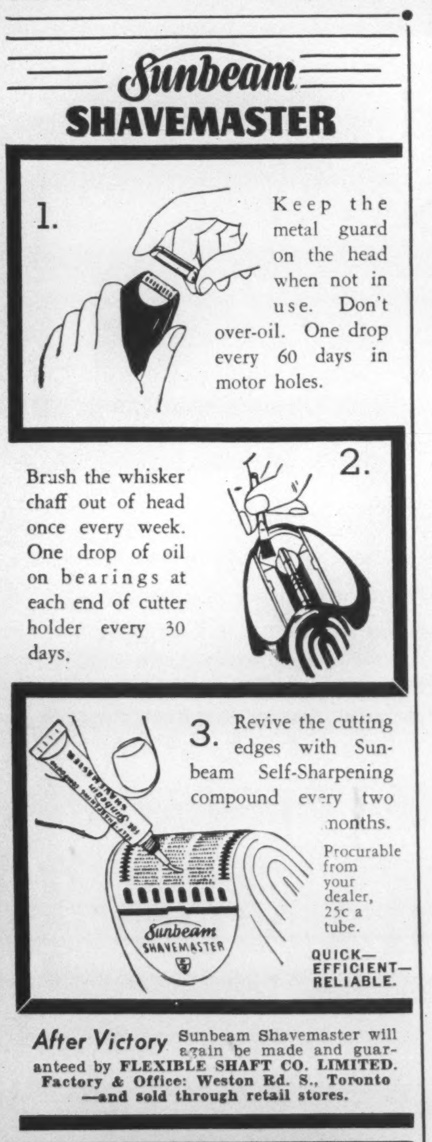
But a map-maker, assuming for the moment the eye of the Creator, can look down from the stratosphere and draw what he sees; namely, a central point radiating out in great circles to the limit of vision. On these radii relative distances can be calculated with an approximation to accuracy. The method is called azimuthal gnomic projection—an expression of no interest to us groundlings, but of supreme interest to spherical geometry experts and other such strange deer.

Maps constructed on this method are the handmaids of aviation. The airplane is unhindered by mountain-ranges and angry seas and pilots must know the shortest distance between take-off and landing. Richard Edes Harrison shows them in this remarkable and fascinating book, an atlas of 33 pages royal quarto in full color and 11 pages in black-and-white depicting the world from this novel view-point. A number of the maps have already appeared in *Fortune* and in *Time* but the whole collection is illuminating, and sometimes startling. Nations that we had always thought of as most distant of all seem to be our nearest neighbors.

A MORE elaborate study of the difficulties of map-making is provided in this hand-book, less orna-

BILLY DE WOLFE TO APPEAR AT KING EDWARD "ROOF" WITH DON TURNER AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Beginning Monday evening, July 10th, when Don Turner and his Normandy Roof orchestra open on the "Roof" at the King Edward Hotel Torontonians will have the opportunity of seeing the great Billy De Wolfe. He will appear in the King Edward supper dance floor shows for one week only, July 10-16. De Wolfe is now a sensational cinema star and one of the greatest satirists of the stage and screen. He takes time out from pictures for the King Edward engagement because he claims his first Toronto stage appearance helped him to climb to fame and fortune. At one time Billy was merely a "kid hoofer" and obtained a four weeks contract to dance in one of C. B. Cochrane's reviews in London, England. This engagement lasted for eight years. Later, in 1938, he received a two weeks Toronto engagement and made such a hit in Canada that he was engaged by New York's famous Rainbow Room. From there he rapidly sky rocketed to the $2,000 a week theatre class and then received a seven year contract with Paramount Pictures. His recent movie roll with Bing Crosby in "Dixie" as the card sharping character who sold every line was Billy's last triumph before going into the United States' Navy. Discharged from the Navy, Billy De Wolfe returns to Paramount—but before doing so he repays Toronto by appearing for one week in the King Edward "Roof" with his old pal Don Turner, Turner's Normandy Roof orchestra and his lovely soloist, Carole Paige. Those who like dancing to sophisticated music in the Turner style and at the same time see the floor show act of Billy De Wolfe should make reservations now — Maître d'Hôtel, King Edward, WA 7474. Monday, July 10th, is the opening night of the "Roof" where supper dances will be held under cool conditions with spacious floor space.



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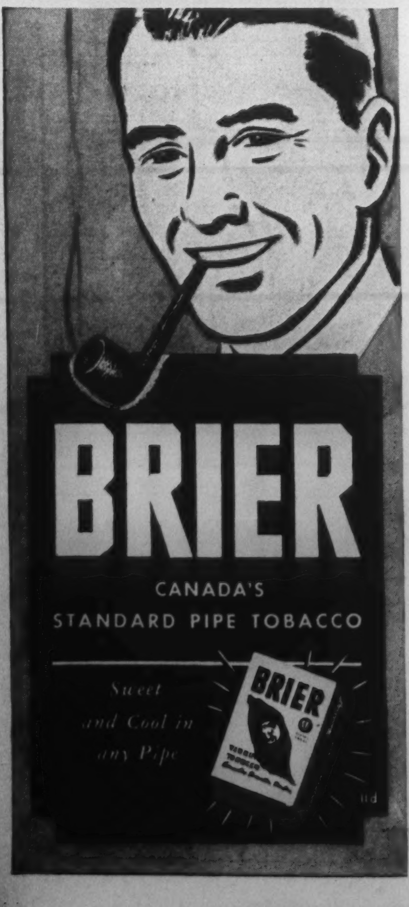

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mental than Mr. Harrison's magnificence but more complete, since it discussed all the "projections" which have come into use in pursuit of the impossible; namely, the accurate representation of a global surface on a rectangular plane. An especially interesting portion of the book is that describing the large globe-maps which serve the Pan American Air-Ways at Miami, the New York *News*, and President Roosevelt.

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Enslaved State

GERMANY: THE LAST PHASE, by Gunnar Pihl. (Ryerson, $3.75.)

IN AUGUST, 1943, the Berlin correspondent of the *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* of Malmo, Sweden, was expelled from Germany. Like other correspondents, who had preceded him on the homeward march, he had tried to tell the truth about social conditions in the Reich. Naturally he had been forced to tell it in a guarded way, often by implication rather than by direct statement. But at the last Goebbels and his Ministry of Propaganda began to read between the lines, even as the Swedes were doing, and Mr. Pihl was "done".

Now, in freedom, he reviews the war-years as he saw them and the picture of Germany staggering on its drunken way towards an abyss is grim and terrible. When Stalingrad remained unconquered for months, and then became a conqueror, swallowing up General Paulus and his army, civilian morale went down to zero and below, and has stayed there. All the pleas and lies of the Nazi leaders, which in earlier days might have been expected to raise it, failed, for immediately the intensive bombing of German cities followed. Hope was forever dead. All the sacrifice, willing and unwilling, which civilians had made was in vain, and the people knew it. Meanwhile the leaders of the Party were living sumptuously every day, flaunting their extravagance and their thievery before the faces of a starving and shivering people.

But there is no spirit of revolt; nothing of the sort can live for a day before Himmler and his murderous gang. Hitler's magic has failed; the salutation "Heil Hitler" has all but disappeared. The Generals carry on; the propagandists lie and lie again. A whole nation is enslaved. Only a complete Allied victory, with the enemy forces battered to helpless surrender, can bring freedom.

This is an illuminating book, well done and worthy of all attention.

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Bombing Odyssey

BORN IN BATTLE, by Captain Rowan T. Thomas. (Winston, $3.75.)

A YOUNG lawyer of Mississippi, the paint scarcely dry on his shingle, determined in 1941 that trouble was coming to the United States, and joined the air-force. By the late autumn he was a Fortress pilot ready for action. A year later he was one of the men who had dropped bombs on practically every fighting front. Now back in the United States after flying over 200,000 miles he has expanded his diary into this book, flaring with adventure.

It doesn't pretend to be "literary". It is rather the talk of one of the boys explaining things to the gang back home and letting his sentiment run free about America and everything else. But it is alive and has a blazing interest.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

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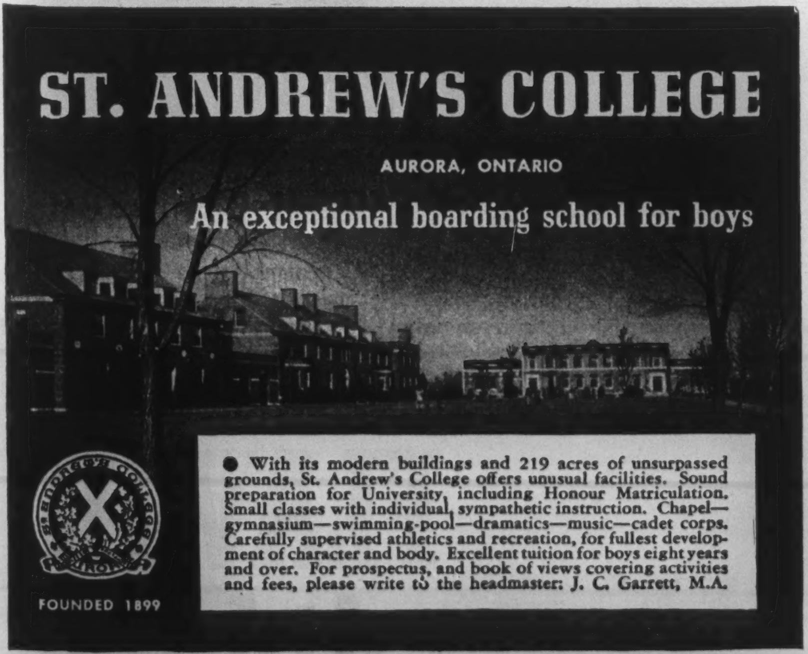

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Bouchard Speech May Be First Gun in Quebec Anti-Clerical War

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE Toronto *Telegram* performed a public service on June 30 when it printed the entire text, a full newspaper page, of Senator Bouchard's speech, which is pretty certain to rank among the historic utterances of the Canadian Parliament—the more certain because the elements which resented it were so ill-advised as to demand his dismissal from his Quebec Hydro position, and so powerful as to be able to compel it.

It is possible, at that, that these elements acted under the pressure of somewhat urgent necessity. The elements which share the view quoted by Mr. Bouchard from a speech of the Chargé d'Affaires of the Apostolic Delegation in Canada—the view that French-Canadian Catholics must work for "a state completely Catholic, because such a country only can represent the ideal of human progress, and because a Catholic people has the right and the duty to organize itself socially and politically according to the tenets of its faith,"—these elements have been making fairly rapid progress in Quebec for about a generation, but there are indications that they are about to meet with somewhat more substantial resistance within French Canada itself. It is not of course by any means a tenet of the Catholic faith that a Catholic majority in a limited portion of the territory of a nation which is by majority non-Catholic must "organize itself socially and politically" as "a state completely Catholic," for that obviously involves secession from the larger non-Catholic nation. And there is a large and growing element among the French-Canadians of Quebec, an element which will be greatly reinforced when the service men and service women return, which is begininng to realize that the socio-political doctrines of Mgr. Mozzoni and of a part of the French-Canadian clergy can lead nowhere except to secession, and which does not desire to see those doctrines triumph.

Has Lacked Leaders

This element, I have said, is large and growing, and is obviously likely to be strengthened by anything which breaks down French-Canadian isolation. But it has lacked courageous and outspoken leaders, and these leaders cannot be found among the active politicians because it is too easy for such leadership to be represented to the less informed voters as constituting treason to the race and even to the Church. But Mr. Bouchard, retiring from active politics in the prime of life, with a long record of electoral victories and of useful public service, and an equally long record of devotion to the national unity of all Canada, was obviously the ideal man to provide the leadership, to constitute the rallying point, and to raise the standard of complete inter-racial tolerance and harmony. If Mr. Bouchard could be, so to speak, knocked on the head at the first sign of the assumption of such leadership, it might well be hoped that it would be a long time before anybody else would dare to make a similar attempt. Dismissal from a public position involving a great deal of power and a salary of $18,000 a year may have seemed like a very good idea to Mr. Duplessis and the other politicians and journalists who demanded it.

But I am not at all sure that they counted the full cost, or realized the very limited scope of their victory. Mr. Bouchard is out of the Hydro. But he is not out of journalism, and he is not out of the Senate (nobody seems to have thought of impeaching him), and he is not in my opinion in the least likely to be terrorized or silenced. And he has been made to appear as a martyr for the cause of liberal thought and broad Canadianism, and his speech has been given an enduring importance which it might have lacked. No action could have more emphatically suggested to impartial-minded persons that it was a speech to which no other effective reply could be made.

The question of the exact size and influence of the Order of Jacques Cartier is of minimum importance. Several eminent French-Canadians have declared that they know nothing of it, and have apparently supposed that it therefore cannot exist. But Mr. Bouchard named its open or popular newspaper organ, which certainly does exist for I have seen plenty of copies of it, and it teaches the precise doctrines which he described; and he quoted at length from its secret organ, and the quotation has not been denied. But the name, the size, the secrecy of the inspiring organization are a minor matter. The major matter is the doctrines and the direction in which they lead. They are the doctrines of the corporative state *à la* Portugal and the corporaative state *à la* Portugal is not possible in a Quebec which continues to form part of the Dominion of Canada.

SATURDAY NIGHT suggested last week that this was a private fight among French-Canadians. To a large extent I still believe that to be true. If Quebec after mature consideration should decide that it desires to secede from the Dominion I cannot quite imagine the other provinces seeking to retain it by force. But we have a right to be interested in the decision and the process by which it is arrived at; and those of us who desire the unity of all Canada and are willing to make all possible concessions to the legitimate views and interests of French Quebec have a right to wish well to those who in that province are seeking to keep alive the corresponding desire for Canadian unity.

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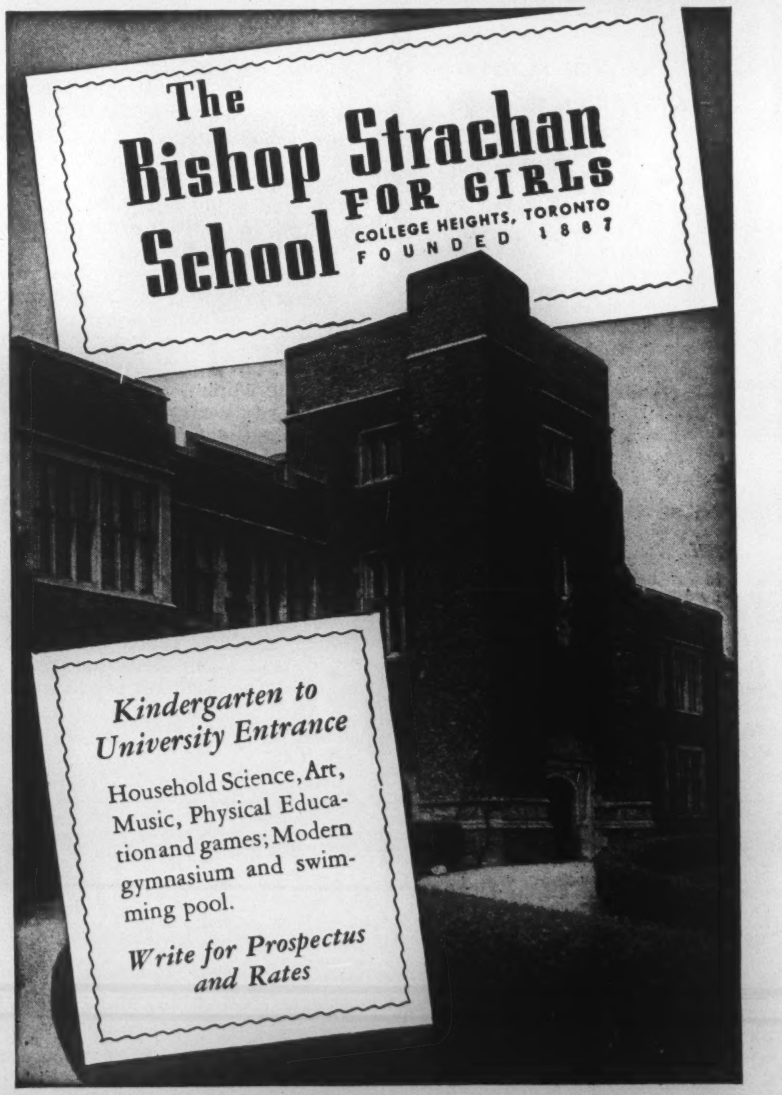

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WORLD OF WOMEN

It Was These British Women Who Tipped the Scales to Victory

By MARGARET AITKEN

WHAT is the most vivid impression one brings out of Britain during these momentous invasion days? What is the one phase of Britain at war that hits a journalist between the eyes?

It is the magnificent contribution of British women—a hackneyed subject, perhaps, after four years and ten months of war, but one that cannot be over-stressed.

Until the Allied offensive started, I believe the British women won this war. Or perhaps my statement should be put in a negative form. If they didn't actually win the war, at least they made it possible for Britain and her Allies not to lose the war.

The United Kingdom's womanpower is fully mobilized for war and in this mobilization there is neither softness nor slackness. The Minister of Labor is a tough taskmaster. A woman receives her call-up notice; she is interviewed regarding her qualifications and preferences; she is assigned to some war task and she does it—or else. A single woman, categorized as "mobile" and transferable to any part of the country, works 55 hours a week. A married woman without household responsibilities but with a husband at home, also works 55 hours a week. She is not, however, mobile. A married woman who cooks and keeps house for her husband works 30 hours a week—i.e. nine to four with Saturday mornings off. A married woman with a child is exempt from outside work unless she keeps a nurse or maid, in which case she works 55 hours a week.

Weary and Irritable

All of which, in cold, black print, sounds reasonable enough and not too difficult. But add to these hours of labor, the discomfort of wartime working conditions, transportation delays, early blackout and shortages of every kind. Add also, in the case of the housewife, another full-time job—her home. Yet, cooking and keeping house is the least of her labors; shopping is the greatest. For practically every commodity she buys, there are long wearisome waits in queues. Her opportunities for choice cuts are nil; her chances for purchase of unrationed foods are also non-existent. She simply buys what is left in the shops, carries the purchases home herself and tries to devise tasty dishes out of dull and uninteresting ingredients. It is not possible for a husband and wife, both working in a city, to live on rationed food alone and their diet must be supplemented by eating in restaurants—either in commercial restaurants or those run by the government which are known as British Restaurants and established all over the country.

So the women of the United Kingdom are weary—not desperately, hopelessly war weary but pitifully, physically weary. You cannot work, as they have worked for five years, without feeling the strain. You cannot work by day, have your slumbers broken at night by bombs, ack ack or, more recently, robot planes, without suffering great physical weariness. The women of Britain are no longer gay and smart and leisurely. They find themselves bursting into tears at the slightest provocation, as do also the men. They find themselves irritable and are the first to admit it.

Invariably they ask: "What do you think of us?" and almost before you can answer they recall the magnificent spirit that existed during the Battle of Britain. They know they're crabby and tired now but pathetically, valiantly they remind you of the blitz days—not of the horrors but of the way in which they stood up to them. Yet, I believe the spirit that has carried them through five years of interminable, dull hardships is no less magnificent than the spirit that carried them through those more dangerous if more stimulating days.

British women have penetrated every phase of public service and war work. They are bus conductors, porters, policewomen, railway and factory workers, telephone engineers, firefighters and air transport pilots. They are grandmothers and 'teen agers. Many of the grandmothers are doing hard manual work and the 'teen agers have jobs of tremendous responsibility. There are no irresponsible, carefree young people in those Isles and no leisured oldsters.

Like a highly geared machine, the women are driving themselves with their eyes turned toward one glorious goal—Victory.

During my reportorial stay in Britain I interviewed as many women as time allowed. I talked to women in every status of society and every type of job.

"Do you get up in the night and dress when there are bombings?" I asked my hotel chambermaid.

"Wot I says is, we're payin' for this 'ere war, Miss. We might as well see wot we're payin' for,' was her reply and for unadorned, courageous bravado that answer couldn't be beaten. My chambermaid was an old woman whose home, one night in 1941, came tumbling down over her head.

"How do you feel about the invasion?" I asked a mother of three fighting sons and this was her penetrating answer:

"It is like having a baby. At first you look forward with considerable anticipation then, as your time draws near, a great fearfulness comes over you. You are terribly frightened of what lies ahead and yet you want, above all else, to get it over."

The Secret

"What is the secret of this strength that has been the contribution of British women to the war?" I asked Lady Reading, who heads one million women in the Women's Voluntary Services.

"It is not the genius of the few that wins battles but the faithfulness of the many," was Lady Reading's reply.

And so it has been with the women in those fortress islands. They have endured death raining from the skies. They have endured, not only the loss of loved ones but also of all their worldly possessions. Their faithfulness through it all has been a bulwark of strength.

But what of the future? Will British women slip back into their old lives — willingly? — thankfully? No. This war has taught them much. They are tired, it's true, but there is nothing apathetic about them. Appeasement is a word forever obliterated from their vocabulary. Time and time again I was told: "There is work ahead for us." This work may not be in the factories, fields or offices but it will certainly be in the building of a better world. Out of their sufferings has come an invincible determination to have a voice in the building of that world.

Metropolis of the North Where the Sun Shines Day and Night

By DORA EASTO

Whitehorse, Yukon.

IN ITS setting of unparalleled beauty, Whitehorse sprawls untidily beneath twenty-four hours of sunshine. This little settlement in the Yukon is six hundred miles south of Fairbanks, Alaska, and approximately a thousand air miles from Edmonton. Cupped between rugged mountain peaks, and situated on the swift-flowing Lewes River, it has none of the appearance of a boom town, although its packed theatres, crowded restaurants, overflowing hotels and lengthy "liquor lines" bespeak a rush of business not known in the Yukon since gold rush days.

The U.S. Army is here; the U.S. Air Corps; the R.C.A.F.; the U.S. Engineers; and hundreds of construction workers (chiefly Americans) are located in camps nearby.

Gold Rush Days

Whitehorse is a typical frontier town. Its business section is comprised of a mere handful of high-fronted frame stores; two hotels; a dance hall (the "98 ballroom" where it is not uncommon to see soldier boy "jitter-bugs" dancing together); two movie houses (each seating about 250 persons); several restaurants, a bowling alley, R.C.M.P. headquarters, Canadian Bank of Commerce . . . recently a modern, two-storey department store has been opened.

While we get used to not being able to find what we want in the shops, we are continually amazed at the things one is able to get in Whitehorse — Chow Mein, excellent ice cream, milk shakes, English china!

The Old Ivory Shop (when one is fortunate enough to find it open) proves an interesting spot. Here are found bracelets and charms made from the tusks of prehistoric animals, excavated near Dawson City. Spoons and trinkets decorated with small gold nuggets are sold before the shipments arrive.

One feels the spirit of the gold rush days still lingering in the Whitehorse Cafe, with its low-ceilinged diningrooms. Maybe Robert Service's Lou looks on, smilingly, as the American girls in their smart sports clothes usurp her place in the old bar room, which now contains a lunch counter and juke box! Not very many years ago this place was won at a toss of the dice—now it's a veritable goldmine!

Several miles from Whitehorse, and running almost parallel to the river, there still remain remnants of the old wooden railroad used by the voyagers of forty years ago for the portaging of boats past the rapids and turbulent waters of the canyon. A horse-drawn trolley was used—a rude wooden affair somewhat like a low-slung hay-rack, and having four very heavy iron wheels, grooved to fit the wooden rails. Boats were taken from the river above the rapids, at a spot known as "Canyon City" and transported through a mile or so of bush, by means of the railroad, to the quiet waters below the canyon. Some of the old ties and wooden tracks are still intact.

The cabins which were used as overnight stopping places for the weary travellers have long since vanished—only a few logs and the banks of earth which protected the buildings in winter remaining, but the name "Canyon City" clings.

Yes, this country which many of us think of as "new" has its historical ruins to mark a colorful and at times hectic, past.

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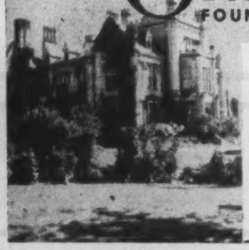

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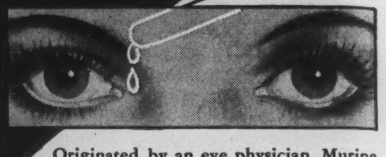

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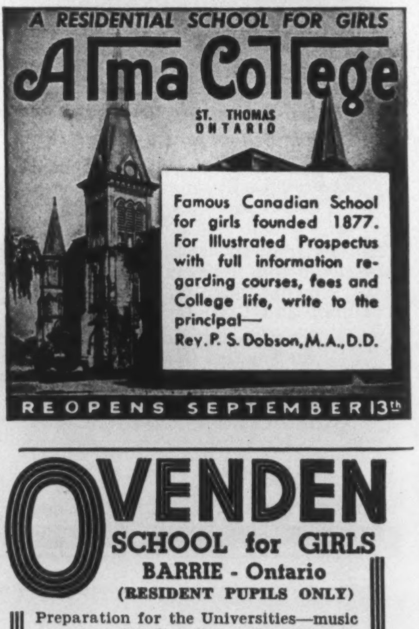

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Portrait of a Strange Young Man Who Has Become a Benedict

By MARY FRANCIS

DOROTHY DIX was right, and a girl could be engaged to a man for 46 years and 3 months and there'd still be lots of surprises in store for her as she turned away from the altar.

These war years are piling up nice, big records for the statistically minded as to the number of marriage licenses issued in a given time—manufacturers talk about miles of veiling sold, florists moan they can't keep up with the mad rush for bouquets and corsages. But who keeps a list and quotes facts on the amazing things which spring up after the confetti has all been brushed out of the bride's hair, and the groom has ceased feeling silly when he says "my wife"? Nobody. As Stoopnagle might put it, if you are an unmarried lady on this side of the century mark, This Can Happen To You—And Probably Will. And if you are already married, It Probably Has.

"It's certainly strange," announced one bride who married a Navy man, "before we were married Ted was the very punctual type who frequently arrived for a date just before I shot upstairs to take out the curlers. *Now* every morning I have to take my vitamin tablet and a bowl of strength-giving wheat flakes before I am able to get him out of bed, even."

"What seems to be the trouble?" we asked in true Dr. Anthony fashion.

Alarm's Voice

"Well, when the alarm went off the first few mornings I'd lie there expecting Ted to leap across the floor and turn it off, briskly making a few comments on the lovely weather at the same time. What *really* happened was that the alarm woke up the baby in the next apartment and two dogs, who immediately started to howl together. At this point *I* silenced the clock and started on my own system.

"The first time I shake Ted and tell him to get up, he says quite clearly and distinctly, 'Um.' Encouraged, I attend to other tasks for ten minutes, only to find him fast asleep so I yell again. Usually he opens both eyes completely now, answers, 'Sure, sure sure'—and goes back to sleep as soon as I am out of the room. It takes about half an hour of effort to get him on his feet, but I won't sign any affidavit that he is awake, mind you," she warned.

We asked her how the breakfast went off, that interlude which all the magazine stories lead us to believe is composed of bright daffodils in a kitchen window box, bright remarks from an alert young husband, and generally bright smiles on bright countenances all around.

"Ted eats his meal in a sort of withdrawn silence," she said.

"Perhaps once he will remark chummily, 'I am weary, my child, very weary,' and then he continues with the eggs."

"Does he tell you how lovely you look in your fresh cotton frock today?" we asked for the record.

"In my opinion," our informant answered with clinical abstraction, "it has never really come to Ted's attention that I *am* at the same table with him."

Wonders will never stop ceasing, we admitted, remembering the energetic sparks this gentleman seemed to generate on all past occasions. "Ted is at the Barracks here just now, isn't he? How does he get along *there* in the morning?"

"He is simply wonderful with the men who are brought before him. First he handles those who are late (or 'adrift' as they call it) and when he hears their excuses he delivers a short lecture on the advisability of letting nothing, absolutely nothing, stand in their way to being prompt, efficient Navy men. He tells them if it is stormy weather to allow more time for transportation—and not to leave the house at the last minute in these days of crowded buses."

"The other day," she mused, "he was quite annoyed with a boy who slept in because somebody forgot to call him, and Ted told him sternly that it was *his* responsibility to get in on time and he should never, on any account, depend on anyone else to waken him in the morning."

We slipped away then, leaving her wrestling mentally with the difference between what she had expected before marriage, and what had developed afterwards.

Question and Answer

Of course, lots of articles and stories are turned out each year advising couples on how to keep happy after the honeymoon is over and paid for, how a girl can "retain her husband's love", and what constitutes an attractive, vitamin-packed menu. Or are those last two facts really the question and answer in themselves?

However, consider the sad plight of the girl whose fiancé had lovely, glossy black hair which she admired tremendously—and let it go at that, as after all one can't get into a lengthy conversation about a *man's* hair and does he have permanents or put it up himself? After being married a few weeks, Helen walked into their bedroom unannounced to find her handsome husband practically standing on his head, with the window wide open to admit the cooling air, clean towels stacked beside him and he giving his locks a healthy, vigorous massage. She reports that she gurgled happily as she sat on the cedar chest swinging her feet and enjoying the scene, until he told her politely to leave—preferably at once.

"You know," she sighed, her brown eyes pensive and her third chocolate disappearing fast, "the glamor is all gone. Every time someone admires Frank's hair all I can see is how many towels and bottles of lotion it takes, and what the room looks like with the curtains and his hair flapping in the breeze!"

We asked one group of young war brides if their husbands—most of them in the Services—had produced any surprises, and their chorused answer sounded remarkably like, "Oh, brother, did it ever!"

Becomng more lucid, one tall, blonde girl with an Army pin on her blouse started talking about her John, who it seemed was very handy with a tank or a jeep, and had been very useful at any kind of repair or construction work before he had joined up. If *he* couldn't get something running, it was beyond the pale. Settling into their first home involved hanging a few pictures on the walls among other things, and John promptly disappeared.

"But I tracked him down," she continued, "and managed to drag him out from behind a pile of magazines, handed him a hammer and the nails and pointed to the proper locations."

At this point John embarked on a long story about his pal, good old Buster, demanding that his wife sit beside him and listen to all the horrible details. It seems Buster had been requested to do just such a job as currently confronted John, so Buster got out the step ladder, nails, hammer, pictures, and commenced climbing towards heaven.

Unhandyman

"As he got up, it got colder," narrated John, absently undoing a few curls in his bride's pompadour, "until just when he got to the top of the ladder and swung at the nail—whoosh! the draught zipped by him like a two-ton bomb and the first thing you know he had pneumonia! When his lungs got congested he backed blindly down the ladder, missed a rung and broke his ankle. Then as he lay writhing on the floor, no one in the place to help him, his cigarette fell out of the ash tray where he had left it when he was *peacefully* smoking and reading, set fire to the house—and good old Buster has never been heard of since!"

"What did you do *then?*" we gasped. The blonde girl smiled serenely, "Oh, it didn't take John very long to get the pictures up for me."

Proving that some things never change, anyway.

Food and eating habits often switch around after marriage, many a bewildered girl has discovered. It is not at all surprising to find a lad who seemed to live on hamburgers and cokes when he was rushing his girl dizzily from one dance to another, suddenly insist on dressed tenderloin and Virginia ham after the great day is past.

Said one girl, "Nobody's going to tell *me* black isn't white from now on, and two and two can't make ten. I am learning the fast way. Bill thinks dessert at a meal is foolish—no vitamins or energy and why bother with it? I just keep serving it anyway, and Bill keeps complaining it hasn't any proteins. But I ask you, ladies," she appealed to the group, "who is the one who night after night consumes the fourth piece of cake, who looks annoyed when there isn't any more pie, or finishes off the last tart on the plate?"

Advice to Lovelorn

Instantly the ladies responded correctly, "Bill!" (And it looked like an experienced glitter in their eyes, too.)

Of course, there are two sides to every story, so we obligingly look at the man's for a moment. The other day a speaker on a radio program which features advice on love problems read a letter from a man whose wife appeared for breakfast each morning looking very wild and untidy. He objected, and the radio speaker advised him to put on his hat the next time this happened and go to a public restaurant, telling his wife he would continue to do this until she dressed herself more attractively for this daily meal. (Perhaps on the other hand the wife might just remain in bed thankfully and never get up until noon, but the speaker did not bring up this angle.)

We were discussing this with a friend who was a model before marriage. Her hair and make-up look always as though they came to life from one of the ads in the fashion magazines, and the way she wears clothes upsets every woman in the room when she appears and each determines that maybe she'll starve next week, but she'll have a dress like that with a wrap-around skirt or know the reason why!

Joan confessed that getting breakfast for her husband was one of those tasks in coordination and planning which was a constant dread.

"I should have worked on a Ford assembly line before I married Dave," she moaned. "I just *can't* prepare a hot cereal, squeeze grapefruit, and set the table at the same time. When I finally do get that done, there are eggs or bacon to cook, and the toast should be started then. By the time I grope my way through the smoke from the burning toast, I remember that I haven't done a thing about the coffee or tea and anyhow the first part of the meal is now stone cold.

"All this takes every ounce of concentration I possess, so I never seem to get time to put on make-up or brush my hair properly. I just dive into a housecoat and start going crazy."

We asked her if Dave were very much appalled at her throwing away all the advice in the movies and romantic stories about how to keep your husband happy. Did he shrink from her unlipsticked mouth and hair hanging at half-mast down her back? Our friend answered (as we tried to figure out how she rolled up that marvelous side sweep of hair), "Do you know, Dave thinks I look cute! He says I am always so polished and dressed up every other time in the day or evening that he gets a big kick out of seeing me in the morning that way, and refuses to have me change a thing."

Goes to Show

Which just goes to show that there are lots of surprises after the knot is tied and the cake is cut—and the fact that some of them are very pleasant ones probably accounts for the extreme popularity of matrimony these days!

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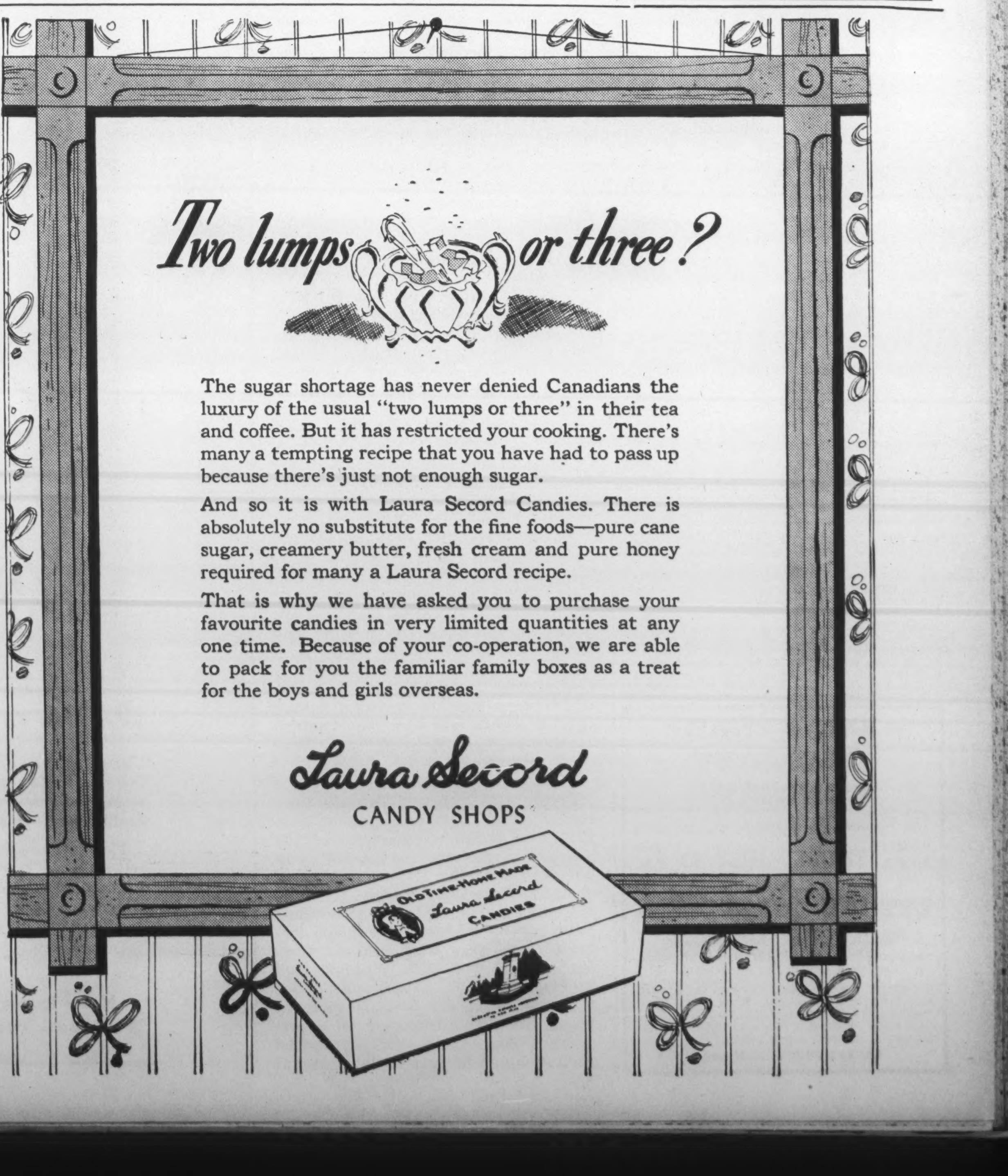

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Ballet and Opera at the Proms: Symphony Orchestra in Ottawa

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE theatre had a complete innings at last week's Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena. Cesar Borre, though his experience, in later life, has lain for the most part in other fields, proved entirely happy as an interpreter of ballet and operatic excerpts. His precision, rhythmical enthusiasm and strong feeling for dramatic nuance gave vitality to all his renderings.

The Volkoff Canadian Ballet provided the best show it has contributed at these concerts. The war has interfered with Mr. Volkoff's hope of building up a full male ensemble, to co-operate with his coterie of accomplished young women; but two competent character dancers, Leonide Massoure and John Marsha gave life to the divertissements. Janet Baldwin, tall, elegant and exquisitely graceful, was especially noteworthy; and the magnetic, adept Patricia Drylie, accomplished in both classic and eccentric modes, was also a delight. Ruth Carse, Bernadette Carpenter, Rita Warne, Wendy Canetta and Natalia Butko all distinguished themselves in various episodes, many of them comic.

"Chopiniana", a suite of classical dances without story, which Clustine made for Pavlowa, a good many years ago, was a happy choice in such surroundings, because it needs no scenery and the white, floating, three-quarter length ballet skirts create atmosphere of themselves. The al fresco ballet "In the Park" with music of Johann Strauss, was presented with delightful ease and spontaneity by the whole ensemble. It gained by the taste of the period costumes; the long waisted, Polonaise designs popular in the 'eighties; with the full skirts and variegated fabrics. The presence of so large and fine an orchestra gave a tonal background lacking in the ordinary theatre presentation of ballet.

Error of Placing

In the series of operatic numbers played by the orchestra, an error, such as the best intentioned conductors will sometimes make unconsciously, occurred when a Fantasy on Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" with its haunting rudimentary passion, was placed in juxtaposition to the Prelude from "Lohengrin," much of which has ethereal beauty which Wagner did not equal elsewhere. This initial Prelude is finer in quality than that for Act III which Mr. Borre gave a week previously. The loveliness of the massed violins in the opening passages, once more justified the high reputation Toronto holds for the quality of its string performers. Many of the violins this season are young women new to orchestral work, but they blended with experienced associates admirably.

The Overture to "Rienzi" heard earlier in the program would have been a wiser choice as neighbor to the Mascagni number, than the "Lohengrin" music. It is more theatric and less exalted. The "Rienzi" overture is often rendered in a robust slap-dash manner, but Mr. Borre's treatment was refined and discerning. This was evident in the opening bars in which a deeply tragic atmosphere was created that foreshadowed future greatness; though, in quality, the overture deteriorates later. Interpretation of the "Cavalleria Rusticana" melodies was masterly, permeated by broad lyrical feeling and sensitive grasp of dramatic effect. Mascagni is now a very old man and strangely enough his fame rests solely on this brief opera composed 54 years ago. His Alsatian idyl "Friend Fritz" which I heard many years ago with Edmond Clemant and Ester Farrabini in the leading roles, was charming and distinguished. The Hymn to the Sun from his Japanese opera "Iris," which he himself once conducted in Massey Hall, was stirring and impressive. But they are forgotten. The short story by Giovanni Verga on which "Cavalleria" was founded is so brutally blunt that it reads like a police court report. Mascagni's Sicilian airs clothe it with romance by their unquestionable human appeal and sincere passion.

Another of Mr. Borre's deftly conducted offerings was the ballet music from Massenet's "Le Cid"; one of many instances of an opera which survives only through concert excerpts. All anybody to-day knows of "Le Cid" (though it is but five years older than Mascagni's work) beyond the ballet music is the aria "Pleurez mes Yeux." Hardly a week has passed at the Proms that we do not get numbers from "Carmen". Few singers seem to realize how much voice and skill Bizet's lyrics require. Last week we had an instance of a girl, whose high voice was effective in a wailing Russian lyric, attempting the Gypsy song from Act II, which only an accomplished singer with a full mezzo voice and brilliant attack can render properly. When will beginners learn to let Carmen alone?

Ottawa Symphony Project

The most important of recent musical Canadian developments is the projected foundation of a Civic Symphony Orchestra in Ottawa. It will be under the direction of Allard de Ridder, former conductor and founder of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, and for the past three years violist of the Hart House Quartet. Ottawa at one time possessed the foremost amateur symphony orchestra in Canada, under the direction of Donald Heins. On three occasions, 1908, 1909 and 1910 it captured the chief musical trophy at the Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic Festivals, held successively in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. Thirty odd years ago one of its first violins, and in fact its ablest, was a young man named Joachim Von Ribbentrop, then living in Ottawa as an agent for champagne; a smooth young person, whose rise to sinister notoriety in Europe 20 years later was quite unforeseen.

Mr. Heins left Ottawa in 1926 to join the staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and from 1932 to 1942 was assistant conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. On his departure the Ottawa orchestra disbanded and subsequent attempts to revive it proved futile. Conditions have so changed in the capital during the past five years, and the number of good musicians, amateur and professional, has so increased that the present is a favorable moment to put such an institution on a permanent foundation. The proposed revival is due in part to the personal interest of H.R.H. Princess Alice, consort of the Earl of Athlone; and leading citizens of Ottawa have associated themselves with the plan. It has sound basic support in the Ottawa Musicians Union and the Civil Service Recreation Association, the latter a comparatively new organization formed to stimulate the artistic and cultural life of the bureaucracy. The union has made an important concession in permitting professional members to serve in company with talented amateurs. The personnel will total 60.

Mr. de Ridder has devoted some time to the preliminaries of the project and will almost immediately take up residence in Ottawa to complete preparations. The opening concert will take place at the Auditorium in that city on August 23rd, and already it is certain that the occasion will be a gala one.

The conductor is well qualified for the pioneer task to be undertaken. By his birth a Hollander with a wide musical training, he commenced his career in America as violist of the Los Angeles String Quartet, and subsequently was conductor of the Seattle Orchestra. In 1930 he was invited by Mrs. B. T. Rogers and other musical enthusiasts to periodically come to Vancouver and assist in reviving an orchestra founded shortly after the war. In 1933 he was appointed conductor on a full-time basis and built up an ensemble of 75 pieces with a notable modern repertory. In 1834 he inaugurated summer concerts in Stanley Park, which were for eight years under his direction. His organization played an important part in the Vancouver Jubilee celebrations of 1936 which were attended by the Lord Mayor of London, and now runs on a guest conductor system. A few years ago Mr. de Ridder was brought to Toronto to become violist of the Hart House Quartet, when ill-health compelled the retirement of the original occupant of that desk, Milton Blackstone. His removal to Ottawa creates a vacancy in the organization and announcement of his successor will be made in a few weeks' time.

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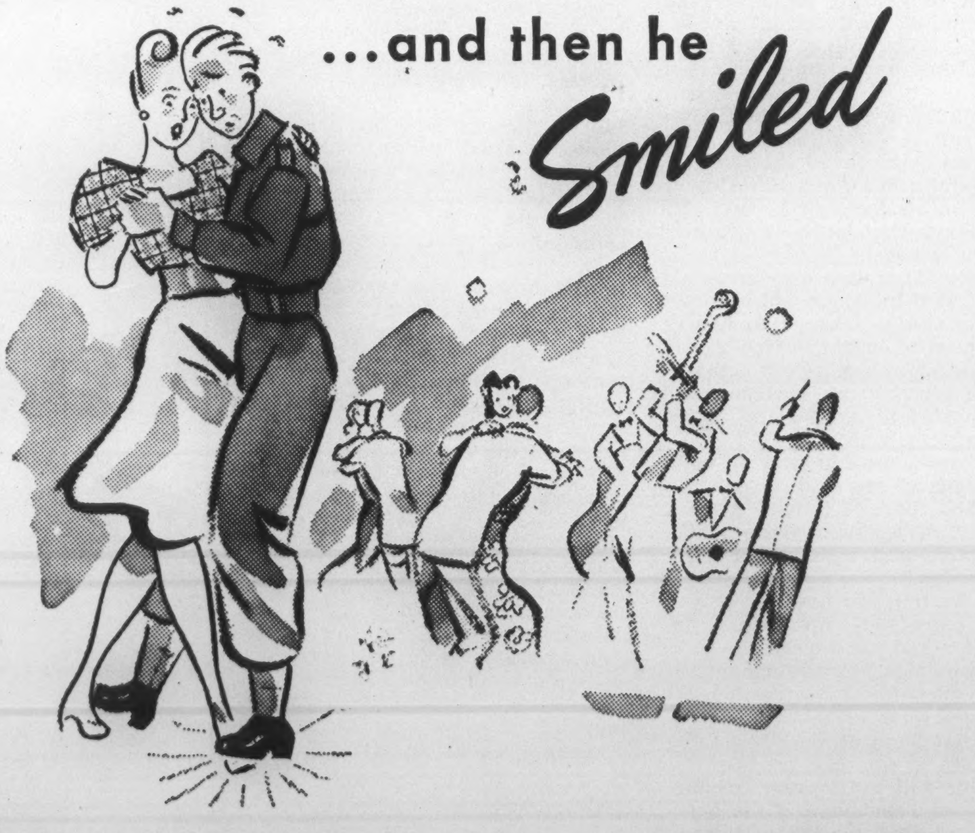

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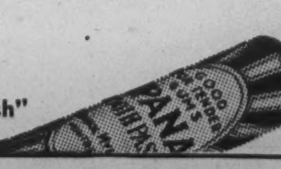

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FILM AND THEATRE

Disney's Best is Here Again After Too Long an Absence

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT WAS a great pleasure to have "Snow White" back, fresher and prettier than ever after all these years. The Disney piece is one of the great delights of childhood and it seems a pity that it should have been closed to the young for such a long time. It should be kept open for at least part of every season, like playgrounds and wading pools.

Walt Disney has solved a great many technical problems, particularly problems of animation, since the days of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs". Both the Queen and Snow White are rather stiffly articulated heavy-lidded kewpie dolls, while the Prince is a mere paper cut-out against a Disney landscape. However these are the conventions of puppet opera and the charm of "Snow White" lies in an inventiveness and gaiety that Disney has never equalled since.

Disney's work has always been an extravagant mixture of violence and playfulness. In recent years the violence has tended to outweigh the playfulness and the comedy itself has taken on a wild comic-strip character. These are of course maniacal times and Disney has reflected them faithfully enough in the lumbering shapes and dislocated antics of "Fantasia" as well as in "Victory Through Air Power", in which he created a world replica in colored diagrams and coiling shapes and then demonstrated the most advantageous way of blowing a large part of it to pieces. "Snow White" however reflected nothing but sheer joyous invention operating in a sound moral universe —for like all fairy tales it was a strict morality play. It is still the best picture Walt Disney ever made.

Olson and Johnson, as indistinguishable as ever, are back in "Ghost Catchers". They are owners of a night club here and they continue to exploit their invention of murdering the customers and making them like it. When a blonde comes rushing in to the night-club looking for help they mistake her for just another customer and give her the usual customer treatment—they seize her, gag her, put a funny hat on her head, and leave her tied up in a chair in the midst of the usual howling pandemonium. The blonde of course is furious and when she begins to make too much fuss they drop her through a trap-door and dump her through a chute back into the street. There are two bearded dwarfs in the cast, a ghost, a group of plug-uglies, a bear and a human horse and all the proceedings are mad, mad, mad. This sort of thing was a novelty in the early Olson and Johnson days, when the notion of bodily assault on the customers had at least the charm of the unexpected. Olson and Johnson have been at it a long time now however and it's time they thought up something fresh. They're active enough in "Ghost Catchers" and wild and noisy enough for anybody. Trouble is they're not funny enough.

The Inevitable Show

It was inevitable that Betty Grable, the warrior's delight, should appear in a picture called "Pin Up Girl" and just as inevitable that "Pin Up Girl" should be exactly the sort of picture it is. Betty is a stenographer here, patriotically engaged to two hundred service-men at once. She gets a secretarial appointment in Washington and before the picture is over has a singing job in a night-club with enough floor-space to relieve the housing shortage and bed down every departmental stenographer in the Capitol. Before this all happens however there are enough complications, deceptions and misunderstandings to set the picture back an hour-and-a-quarter. En route to the Capitol the heroine has met a sailor she really loves and to impress him has told him she is a musical comedy star. He follows her to Washington and she barely has time to dismantle her pompadour, roll her pale gold hair into a neat secretarial bun and whisk on a pair of glasses before he bursts in on her. He doesn't recognize her of course and all the distracting difficulties involved in the misunderstanding have to be ironed out before the picture can expand into the final sequence—a precision drill with the heroine as a drill sergeant on a night-club floor a little larger than Maple Leaf Gardens. "Pin Up Girl" is the sort of picture in the sort of weather that makes you realize how much air-conditioning has to do with keeping people in the movies.

Walter Cassel, young American baritone, guest artist with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra July 13.

With East African troops leaving for service in India and Ceylon were these members of East Africa's W.T.S.

Thrill and Comedy

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE Owen Davis play "Mr. and Mrs. North," a murder mystery in which thrill and comedy are mixed with extraordinary dexterity, thus enabling the interest to be spread evenly throughout the action of the piece, is absolutely Director Henderson's meat. Thoroughly American in approach, typing and background, it is highly effective theatre with plenty of lively and not too subtle characterization, and any amount of opportunity for those tricks of timing and ensemble which are a director's joy. The performance at the Royal Alex. this week is glittering. And it is the director's show.

Not that the players are not excellent, but they could be more than that and still give a poor show in this piece with poor direction. Madge Evans has the main job, that of the fluffy-headed little liar who must be made likeable by her loyalty and courage in a pinch—a well thought-out performance. Tom Rutherford gave a definite distinction to the very straight part of *Mr. North.* Half-a-dozen other old friends are well cast, and I cannot refrain from mentioning the old *Postman* of William King, a two-minute part which sticks in the memory. Victor Chapin has had no better opportunity than the detective lieutenant and rose to it well. But it is the way it is all stuck together that counts.

This piece ought to run for two weeks easily, but at the time of writing the bill for next week is "The Doughgirls," that extremely amusing farce of temporary civil service life in Washington which was done here at winter prices a few months ago. Then on July 17 Mr. Henderson and Mr. Rutherford propose to have a grand time with "Hamlet," which is quite a change from "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Though after some deep thought it occurs to me that *Sheridan Whiteside* may be *Hamlet* in reverse.

Now British Service brides can wear the traditional bridal satin, veil and orange blossoms, for 50 wedding dresses like these have been given by the Federation of American Women's Clubs to British women in uniform. Each of the five Women's Services will get 10 and a bride pays only 10 shillings for the loan of one of the lovely dresses being modelled here.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Has This Structure of a Million Women Post-War Potentialities?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

WHETHER they live in Vancouver or in Halifax, on farms in the Peace River district or in flats in Montreal; whether they speak French or English, Canadian women have a great common interest, the home and the family. They want health, good food, comfortable housing, decent wholesome surroundings for their families. They want their children to be properly educated and equipped to start their lifework, and then to plan for their own financial security in their later years.

But the war has taught that there is no escape from the world, that women cannot overlook conditions and forces outside the home. They are learning that they are interdependent, that to keep their own homes and families safe and happy all families must have like security. Today therefore not only the great national women's organizations but also thousands of small groups of women in cities, towns and hamlets across the country are deeply interested in the ways and means of helping to bring about the better world about which everyone is talking.

Madge Evans, noted screen and stage actress, is shown how to press a remake by Kate Aitken of the Price Board's Consumer Branch, during a visit at the Toronto ReMake Centre.

Whether they succeed will depend upon whether the mass of women will study and plan and work together to bring it about. While the national women's organizations are a force in the life of the nation, there are the thousands of small local groups which have no direct contact with women in the rest of the country and which singly can exert little influence. A vehicle is needed by means of which Canadian women can become acquainted with each other, share their common problems, keep informed as to conditions in every part of the country and, on all matters in which women have a common interest, speak with one voice and act as a unit. Fortunately the framework of a suitable medium already is in existence.

Under the urgency of war, a unique women's organization has been built to work with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. It is agreed that to a large extent the success of price control is due to the efforts of this women's organization. What it has done in wartime to help maintain the economic security of the family points the way to what such an organization could accomplish in peacetime in this and other fields.

Let us examine the framework of this organization. Canada is divided into fourteen administrative areas, each headed by a Women's Regional Advisory Committee. Working with these Regional Commitees is a sub-committee in all centres with a population of 5,000 or more and a corresponding member in smaller communities. There are several thousand such sub-committees or corresponding members. In addition every local woman's organization is asked to appoint a liaison officer to link it with the sub-committee. In the whole organization there are now over 15,000 active officers who represent more than a million Canadian women.

The Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, headed by Byrne Hope Sanders, is the government department created to work with this self-developed women's organization. The Consumer Branch had no part in the appointment of the Women's Committees. They were formed by the women themselves. Its function is to be the link between the women and the government.

One Out of Three

This organization represents one out of every three Canadian women. In other words, a million women of every class, race, tongue, creed and political party, from every corner of the country, are working together for a common purpose.

The purpose of the Consumer Branch is to interpret the underlying purposes and reasons for all controls; to co-operate with women in making these controls effective, and to supply detailed information as to regulations and restrictions needed to control both prices and supplies. All this goes through the fourteen Regional Committees, to the 15,000 officers and then on to the million women. Through these same channels, the women keep the Consumer Branch informed about conditions in every corner of the country; not only as to the behavior of prices and price infractions but also as to the supply of goods. Moreover they send in criticisms, opinions and suggestions as to restrictions and controls.

In addition to the main organization, price panels work in local centres. A price panel is a special study group. This group is charged with the task of observing price and supply conditions in the community and of reporting findings to the sub-committee.

Can this organization, which was set up to fill a specific wartime need, be used to carry on a broader, more valuable postwar function?

No change would be needed in officers, women's committees or in membership. They simply would turn their attention to new fields. The price panels which today observe price and supply conditions tomorrow could study family problems or any phase of social or economic life of the community.

When price control is abandoned the Consumer Branch no longer would be needed and in any event, direct connection with any one government department would be neither feasible nor desirable. In its place a central administration would have to be set up by the women to bind together the components of the present organization. Its purpose could be to stimulate them to action and to serve as the organ through which experience could be pooled and through which women could speak and act as one. In addition, just as today the Consumer Branch keeps women informed about price and supply controls, so the central organization could be a source of information on all matters in which women have a common interest for complete information must precede intelligent action.

The factors which affect the home and family are so numerous and so varied that they touch almost every part of the national life. Therefore it follows that the central organization would require the services of women with special technical knowledge. For example, a lawyer to give guidance in legal matters, to study existing laws and proposed new legislation; a trained social worker to counsel on social problems; a doctor to advise on all matters dealing with health and to give leadership in prevention of disease and accident; a

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ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB

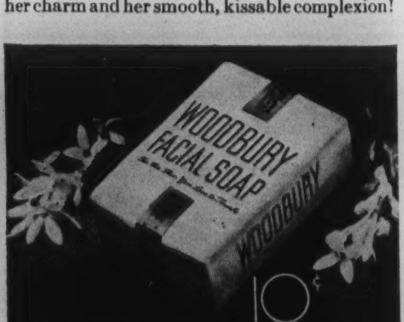
On her Day of Days

WEDDING pictures from the album of the former Suzette Livingston, of Toronto, and Ensign Robert Curtiss Montgomery. With her prayer book, Suzette carries a single white orchid—a perfect complement to her brunette beauty and the exquisite freshness of a complexion kept lovely with Woodbury, made for the skin and skin alone!

1. The groom beams, as they cut their wedding cake. Suzette will continue to do her wartime bit by working at her servicemen's canteen.

2. Meeting on a Blind Date, he reads her palm . . . tells her "somebody" has fallen hard for her charm and her smooth, kissable complexion!

3. "How soft and fresh my skin looks after my Woodbury Facial Cocktail! The secret is *plenty* of lather, then two rinses—warm and cold."



4. Follow the Marrying Woodbury Debs! For skin that invites romance it's Woodbury, the Facial Soap with the costly ingredient for *mildness!*

BACK UP YOUR FIGHTING MAN—BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND STAMPS ★ MADE IN CANADA

financial expert to keep the organization fully informed on public financial and economic matters which concern women, to promote consumer education, to guard women's interests as consumers and to protect the rights of business and professional women.

The extent and value of the work of such a central administration would depend on the support of the women themselves, for of course the cost would have to be borne by them. It would not be difficult to finance however, if everyone did her share. If, for example, the million members of the present organization paid an extra 25 cents a year in addition to their present fee, a total of $250,000 would be available—ample to do a big job.

That it has the machinery needed to take a poll of public opinion and to keep close contact with day-to-day conditions in all parts of the country is a unique and one of the most valuable features of the present Price Control scheme and one which could play an important role in the new organization.

Some time ago the writer was talking to Miss Sanders in the Consumer Branch in Ottawa when her secretary entered and laid a paper before her. "There!" exclaimed Miss Sanders, "this will show you how our organization works. Some time ago," she went on, "one of the liaison officers sent word that the price of sausages in that district had gone up. Immediately I was curious to know how sausages were behaving in other parts of the country. So I wrote to the fourteen Regional Committees. At once they communicated with their sub-committees, who got in touch with the liaison officers. In turn each of these consulted her members as to the sausage situation in her particular district. Soon the information was on its journey back. Now," continued Miss Sanders, "here is the complete sausage picture all across Canada. With this before us we can go to work with all the various administrators to correct irregularities wherever they appear." (Incidentally the ceiling price of sausages has been reduced by 4 cents a pound.)

Federation of Organizations

Thus, representatives of a million women were reached quickly and an accurate reflection of a condition across the Dominion was obtained. Today this machinery is being used to help in the control of prices and to maintain an equitable distribution of goods. Tomorrow it well might be the medium through which facts can be gathered on any subject in which women are interested; health, housing, education, living standards, and dozens of others. When this information is collected it can be analyzed and studied to locate the source of the trouble. And when the cause is known, usually remedies can be found.

Then if government action were needed, supported by the broad authority of one-third of the women of Canada, their representatives could approach the proper department armed with full, accurate information and a definite plan. If legislation is required a proposal backed by a million voters cannot be brushed aside, for it is the basis of democracy that when the majority of the people want a thing they can get it.

Such a federation of women's organizations could, by its nature, do much to break down racial, religious and sectional differences.

This Community Has a Counsellor

By P. W. LUCE

KELOWNA is to have an official who will devote his whole time to improving the morals and manners of the youth of that thriving Okanagan city. So far as is known, he has no exact counterpart anywhere in the Dominion, and perhaps not on the continent.

"Community Counsellor" is his resounding title. This will certainly have more pleasing connotations for the boys and girls than the harsh "truant officer", though some of the activities will be similar, but exercised with considerably more tact. Guidance, rather than repression, will be the dominating factor.

The city council, recognizing that moral health is almost as important as physical well-being, and should therefore be a matter of public concern and, if advisable, public expenditure, has ventured on this experiment after careful consideration. The cost will not be great. It will consist chiefly of office upkeep and the salary of the counsellor. The Social Assistance Department is to contribute $65 a month from provincial funds for a year at least, and permanently if results warrant it.

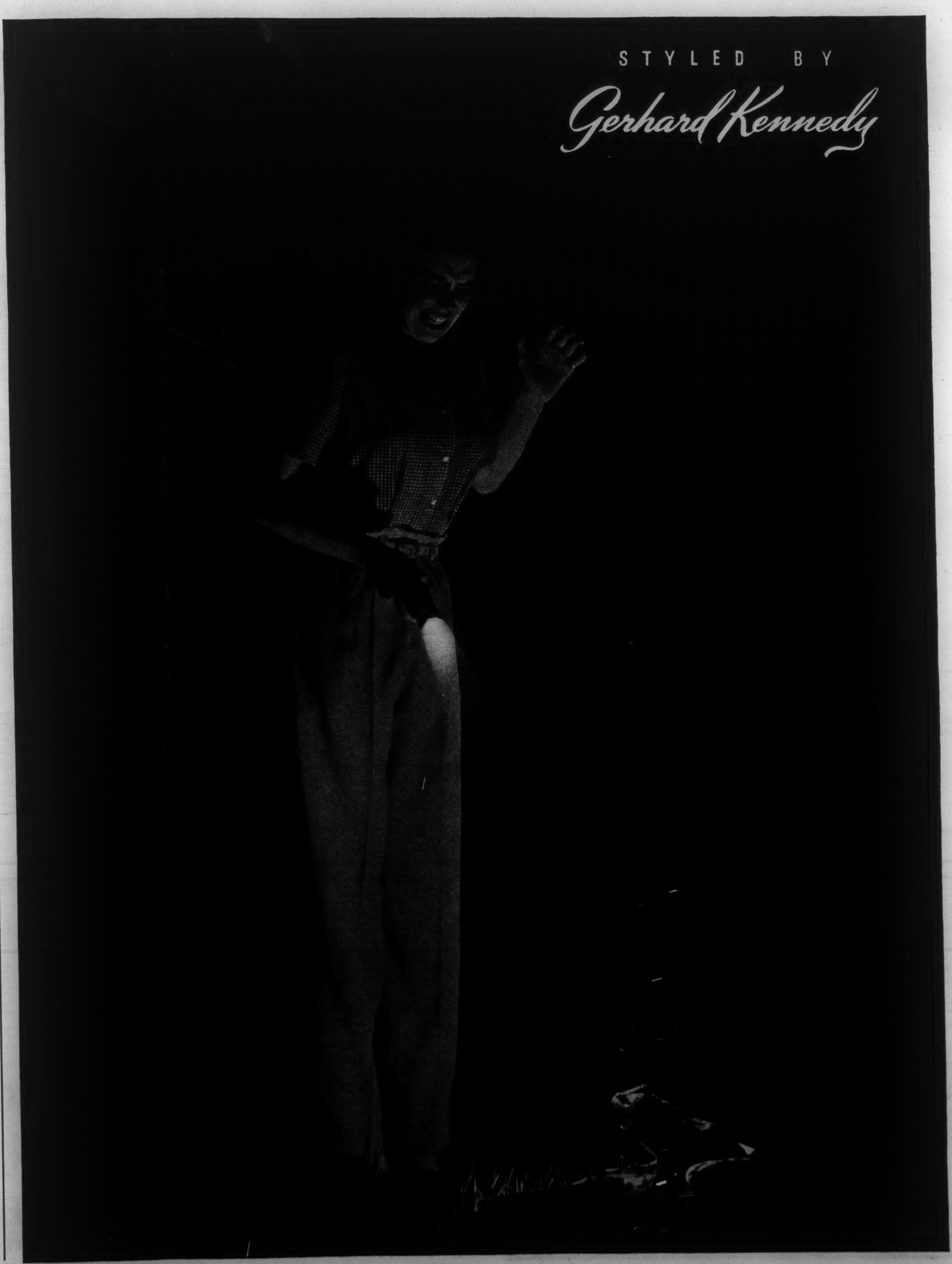
The community counsellor hopes to win the confidence of the boys and girls through personal contact. By sympathetic attention and judicious advice he expects to direct energies into sane channels and to solve problems which the youngsters have magnified out of all relation to their importance. When advisable he will endeavor to correct home influences which are affecting the child adversely, and will do what he can to see that the gang spirit is held within reasonable bounds.

The Kelowna youngsters are probably no worse or no better than others of their generation elsewhere in Canada, but the town is small enough so that their peccancy is a matter of common knowledge, and the identity of the delinquents is strongly suspected, though rarely capable of adult proof. Some of the boys who pride themselves on being "tough" have taken to boasting of their misdeeds and hinting at future exploits of a similar nature.

The destructive instincts have been particularly evident in the public parks and boulevards. Vandalism has included the ripping of the branches of a fine plane tree, utterly ruining it; the breaking down of thirty-two ornamental trees on Richter Street; driving automobiles over shrubs in the City Park; the breaking of the sun dial in the Rose Garden; and an attempt to dump bathing houses into the lake. Private flower gardens and rockeries have also been damaged on many occasions.

The community counsellor is to assume that these things happen because of an exuberance of youthful spirits, and will indicate saner ways in which surplus energy may be worked off. Athletics and organized sports in summer, socials, dances, and community affairs in winter, will be featured as chief attractions.

The official will also endeavor to coordinate the various activities of the Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Pro-Recs., church and school organizations, and other groups which now cater to juvenile needs. His most arduous work, however, will be among the boys and girls who are now to be found in gangs instead of groups.



CONCERNING FOOD

The Chilled Food Season Arrives with the Heat of Midsummer

By JANET MARCH

IT SEEMS as if at last the weather has settled down to behaving like summer as well as being it according to the calendar. For a while back there you never really knew whether you would find yourself standing on a ladder digging blankets out of the top shelves of the linen cupboard, or marking time in front of the refrigerator waiting for it to freeze some more ice so that you could mix up another cold drink. As a result the bedrooms seemed to be piled up with extra blankets on the hottest days which made you hotly damp to look at, or there was a chilly lack of things over you at night, and you were to be found digging in your coat cupboard for something to cast over your shivering form.

Curious how horrid it is looking for things in the middle of the night. Finding a blanket or a drink of water presents an impossibly difficult quest, while for a lack of a couple of minutes' effort you will lie uncomfortably sleepless for an hour.

Summer food has at last come into its own again. Cold food is a lot of trouble to prepare and don't let any one tell you otherwise, but once ready you can leave it in the ice box and bring it out at whatever time appeals to you to eat on a hot night—of course this holds only if you are in the almost universal state of maidlessness. If you are proud possessors of a family treasure you'll probably eat on time even if the sun is hot and high in the heavens; but then you won't have to wash the dishes at an hour when it is better not to know the time, because if you looked you'd feel too discouraged.

Restigouche salmon has been a bit hard to get this year but when you catch it or "kill" it as the salmon fishermen always say, it makes a fine hot weather dinner. Just boil it very gently in water to which you have added a dash of vinegar. When it is cooked, skin it, chill and lay it in the centre of a large platter. Surround it with lettuce leaves, sliced cucumber, tomatoes, radishes and stuffed hard boiled eggs. It's better to use one big platter even if it does upset the refrigerator arrangements because it is also better to wash one large dish than six smaller ones. If you buy your mayonnaise, thin it down with a little tomato juice. Melba toast is good with cold salmon, and you can follow it up with a brick of ice cream with strawberries and raspberries served with it. Homemade cookies and the strong coffee which we can once more enjoy make a pretty good meal.

Meat loaf is another useful thing to have on hand. It's good once hot unless the day is such a scorcher that you can't possibly face a hot dish, in which case you can cook it in time to cool.

Meat Loaf

2 onions
1 green pepper
1½ cups of soft bread crumbs
2 eggs
2 pounds of hamburg
2 teaspoons of salt
½ cup of tomato juice
¼ teaspoon of pepper
1 teaspoon of dry mustard
Cayenne

Mix everything together thoroughly in a bowl and then put in a long loaf shaped tin which has been greased, and pat down till it is firm. Cook for about an hour in an oven at about 350.

If you want to cheer up the look of this meat loaf when served cold—it has a rather grey appearance however good its taste—try using this tomato sauce.

Tomato Sauce

3 tablespoons of vegetable oil
1 cup of tomato juice
3 tablespoons chopped onions
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons of flour
½ teaspoon of sugar
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
Cayenne

Brown the pieces of onion in the fat. You can either put the onion and green pepper through the mincer or chop it finely. Personally I hate putting things through the mincer unless the quantity is fairly large because it is such a tedious chore putting the thing together and washing it, all for about two minutes use. Brown the pieces of onion lightly and then stir in the flour. Add the tomato juice, the pepper, the sugar and salt and cook till it thickens. Add the seasonings and serve.

In pre-war days most housekeepers had a favorite strawberry shortcake recipe and it was usually quite a rich one too, but that sort of recipe is away in moth balls now, and if you haven't got too vivid a gastronomical memory you can make a very creditable and fine looking shortcake in no time at all this way. Mix two cups of prepared tea biscuit mixture with three quarters of a cup of milk and put it to bake in two thinnish pieces in not too hot an oven so that it doesn't get hard. Heat three cups of strawberries or raspberries with a very little sugar and mash the berries. You may need to add a little water but this is not likely. When the biscuit is done pour a layer of berries between the two pieces of biscuit and save some to pour over the top. Serve with the thickest brand of cream you can come by.

Lament of a Childless Woman

LADIES seated around bridge tables
Sipping afternoon tea,
Discussing movies and clothes and books—
It simply fascinates me!
The calibre of the bridge has been high
And I've won a couple of quids;
But how they're off—I knew they would—
They're talking about their kids!

Sexes assorted—coffee poured—
Topics pertain to the nation,
To world events and politics—
I adore the conversation!
But now a chattering dame applies
The inescapable skids,
And there they go — they always do—
They're talking about their kids!

LOIS REYNOLDS KERR

A double life is led by this bra-blouse in pink, blue and gold stripes. Built low in back, it is worn with a suit for daytime or for evening, without jacket, as shown here.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.

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C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

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THE OTHER PAGE

Happy Warrior: The French Kid Was Too Much Like Little Joe

By E. A. McCOURT

"SURE, they gave me a medal," he said, and there was a funny twisted expression on his face that I didn't like. "I cleaned out a machine-gun nest that had us pinned flat in the dirt for nearly two hours. All by myself, too. I guess I surprised the boys, all right,—what were left of them. Because I was a mild man—a man that never got worked up about anything."

It was quiet in the ward. Some of the boys were asleep. The rest of us were reading or just doing nothing at all. No one paid much attention to the speaker. He had a monotonous, low-pitched voice, and besides, he wasn't really talking to us. He was talking to himself. "Sure I was a mild man. I never hurt anybody in my whole life—until now. I figger I'm not the military type. But I enlisted like a lot of other guys because it seemed the only decent thing to do. And Jean didn't try to hold me back. She was swell about that.

"It wasn't a fluke, me winning the medal, like maybe you think. And I wasn't crazy. At least I don't think so,—not then, anyway. I won it fair and square. But it's no wonder the boys were surprised, like I said. I wish Gus knew. But Gus died on the beach. I saw him just for a split second after it happened. He was half in and half out the water and there was the most surprised expression on his face. Guys like Gus don't figger they can ever get killed. He used to laugh his head off whenever I flopped in obstacle training. He'd laugh harder if he heard I got a medal."

There was a frown on his face now, as if something was worrying him. I knew what it was. He was trying to concentrate, trying to straighten something out in his mind, and it wasn't easy. It never is after a shell has shaken your brains loose from the brain-pan. But after a while he went on, although you could tell how hard it was for him to keep things in order, the way they happened.

"Going ashore wasn't as bad as we'd figgered, maybe, but it was bad enough. Anyway, I was scared stiff. Like I told you, I was never meant to be a soldier. Always hated the sight of blood, always hated guns. Even when I was a kid. And that's not normal—not for a kid. And then there was Jean and little Joe. Maybe they'd get along without me all right, but it wouldn't be much fun. Jean loved me, really loved me the way they say doesn't happen any more. She'll be pleased about the medal. But of course, things can't ever be the same again.

"I GUESS I don't know very much about some things, like starving for four years and never hearing anything to give you hope that it's going to be better some day. I figgered, and so did the rest of the boys, that when we landed the people would be out waving flags and yelling their heads off just like in a movie show. But they weren't. They were quiet—awfully quiet. Especially the kids. So quiet that it got on your nerves. Sure they came to the roadside and the street corners when we passed. But they just—looked."

He paused, and lifting himself up on the bed, reached for a package of cigarettes that lay on the little table between his bed and mine. His fingers were twitching so badly that he had trouble lighting the cigarette. Then he lay back and inhaled deeply. "They just looked," he repeated, a kind of tired bewilderment in his voice.

He was quiet after that. Only, you could tell from the look in his eyes that he wasn't quiet inside. "What about the medal?" someone asked, not very interested.

"Oh sure, the medal. Well, it's like I'm trying to tell you. They just looked. And that's not right—not for kids. I know because I got one of my own—little Joe. He's just two and a half. No, I guess he must be near six now, but I don't think of him that way. I think of him like he was the last time I saw him—all over the place all the time, going lipperty-lip in a funny sort of little dog-trot that he's got and never stopping except for meals and going to bed. And noise! Say, you can hear him six blocks away yelling at the top of his lungs, not because he's mad or anything but just because he likes being alive and feeling fine. Sure it gets on your nerves sometimes. But it's good to hear him, mighty good. Because then you know that things are just dandy.

"But these French kids, they didn't go running around crowing like roosters and chooing like trains and trying to tell everybody that the world was a mighty fine and exciting place. Like I said, they just looked. I noticed it most the time we came out of the line for a rest. We were billeted in a little village that had only about a dozen houses in it strung along one side of the road, and a church and a post-office and a store without any stock. There were lots of kids about. But the place was quiet, like it was always Sunday afternoon. And it wasn't right—not by a long shot.

"THERE was one kid in particular. He reminded me of little Joe, somehow, being about the same age or maybe a little older—say three. Not that he looked like little Joe. He was just skin and bones—a poor, pot-bellied little shaver with bowed legs that weren't any bigger round than match-sticks and didn't seem like they could ever hold him up. But he could still smile, and I guess it was the smile that got me. First thing I knew I was calling him little Joe. I get mighty homesick sometimes and when this kid was round I didn't feel that way so much. He lived in a cottage back a ways from the road with three sisters older than he was, and his mother. His dad was in Germany—doing forced labor. He'd been there three years.

"Right from the start the kid liked me better than he did any of the other boys. I was kind of tickled about that. Whenever I went near the house he'd come out making funny sounds that I guess were baby French and trying to run towards me. Mostly he'd fall and be awfully slow getting up unless someone helped him. I found that pretty hard to take.

"We knew that grub would be coming in soon, but at first there wasn't hardly enough to go round among ourselves. I had a lot of chocolate, though, in my kit, that Jean had sent me, and day before we were to go back into the line I brought little Joe a great big hunk. The two of us sat down alongside a little crick running through a field where I'd carried him, and I watched him eat it. The sun was hot and some of the chocolate melted and stuck to his face and he reminded me more of my own little Joe than ever. Afterwards I carried him back to the house and tried to tell his mother I'd be round in the morning to say goodbye. She was a nice woman, I guess, but she never said much. Just went around all the time like she was in a daze. I figger I know how she felt."

HE WAS lying on his back now, looking up at the ceiling. He hadn't raised his voice once. The sound should have put me to sleep, but I was wide awake. "Little Joe died that night. His stomach couldn't stand the first honest-to-God grub it had had in months. Just a good old-fashioned stomach-ache and he went out like a light. No resistance. Imagine, dying of a stomach-ache. A kid, too. I didn't hear until next morning when I went round with some more chocolate and a few little things like badges that I was going to leave as presents for little Joe. Nobody was crying in that house. The priest was there and one or two neighbors, and they all looked like they were used to what had happened. Only, just when I was going out the door little Joe's mother tried to say something to me—she knew a few words of English—then all of a sudden she turned and ran into the back part of the house."

Again he paused, and for a long time lay there looking up at the ceiling. The ash from his cigarette broke off and scattered over the sheets, but he did not seem to notice. "That afternoon we were back in the front line. Three hours later I'd won my medal. There were eight of them in the pill-box, and two machine-guns. I crawled a hundred yards on my stomach in a furrow that ran across the field, and I had four hand-grenades. There was a piece blown out of the side of the pill-box, by a shell, I guess, and they hadn't had time to fix it very well. I threw the bombs in, one after the other, like I was pegging baseballs at kewpie-dolls in a side-show."

Then suddenly his voice began to rise, not very much at a time, but steadily, until at the end he was almost shouting. "Sure they gave me a medal—for getting the boys out of a jam at the risk of my own life. But do you know why I did it? Know the real reason? It wasn't to get the boys out of a jam—it was because I wanted to kill! There were eight men in there—men alive, flesh and blood like you and me. I killed them all—and I was glad!"

He was sitting right up in bed now, staring straight ahead of him, his body rigid. "Listen," he said, and there was a sort of crawling horror in his voice that made the hair rise on the back of my neck. "Listen. They've made me *want* to kill! Me—that used to faint at the sight of blood."

His body collapsed, fell sideways on the bed. He buried his face in the pillow and his words were muffled, far away. "I could have stood anything—anything in the world—but what they did to little Joe."

The ward was quiet again. Then the man in the bed the other side of me laid down his magazine. "Crazy as a loon," he said, low, so that no one but me would hear.

"Sure," I said, "crazy as a loon."

But neither of us made it sound as if we meant it.

THE ROAR OF LONDON

LONG years ago I listened to the roar
Of London traffic; that deep undertone,
Like ocean breakers tramping of the shore,
Was one perpetual, diapason drone.
Last night I heard that roar upon the air,
But it was thunderous, charged with anger dire,
As though the lions of Trafalgar Square
Had come to life, and in ferocious ire
Were growling, snarling, snapping at the skies,
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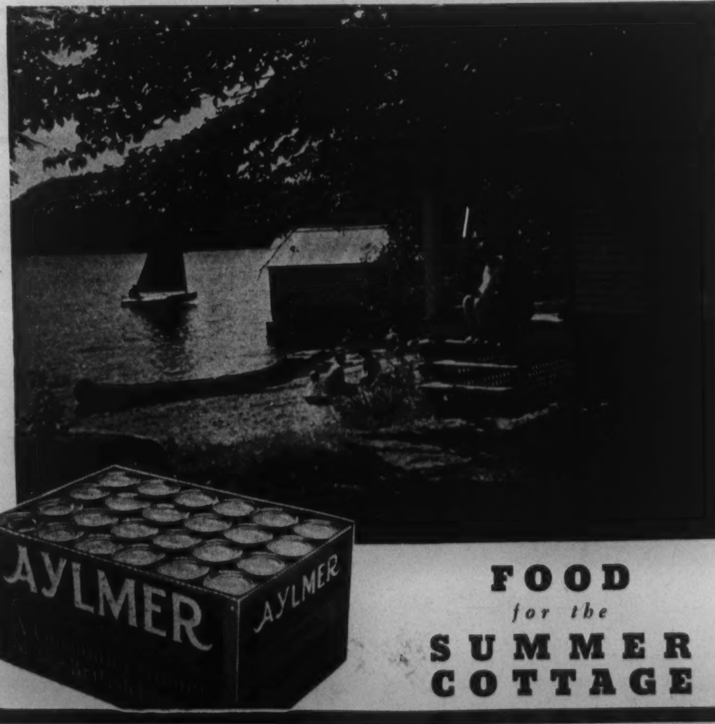

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 8, 1944

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Build Your Reserves When Market Booms

By HARUSPEX

In this article Haruspex, the writer of Saturday Night's weekly Business and Market Forecast, explains his attitude toward the present market for stocks. He points out advances such as that lately witnessed do exhaust themselves, that buying enthusiasm is always highest near the culmination of the movement, and that such exhaustion is frequently followed by a reverse movement of substantial proportions. On these declines stocks of the best calibre become available at bargain prices. Accordingly any investment policy which plans to take advantage of these recurring opportunities for purchasing at favorable prices must contemplate the building up of cash reserves when markets are strong.

EXAMINATIONS, over the past two and one-half decades, of many individual lists of stock holdings emphasize two points. One is the tendency of the general public to seek out the speculative-grade issue for purchase, rather than the investment-grade or even medium-risk stock. Second, and more pronounced, is the fact that most stocks seem to be acquired by investors at or near a cyclical top to the market, rather than at depressed price levels, with the result that the investor spends the next two to five years holding a list with the main hope that it will, at least, some day recover to the original cost price so that he can get out even.

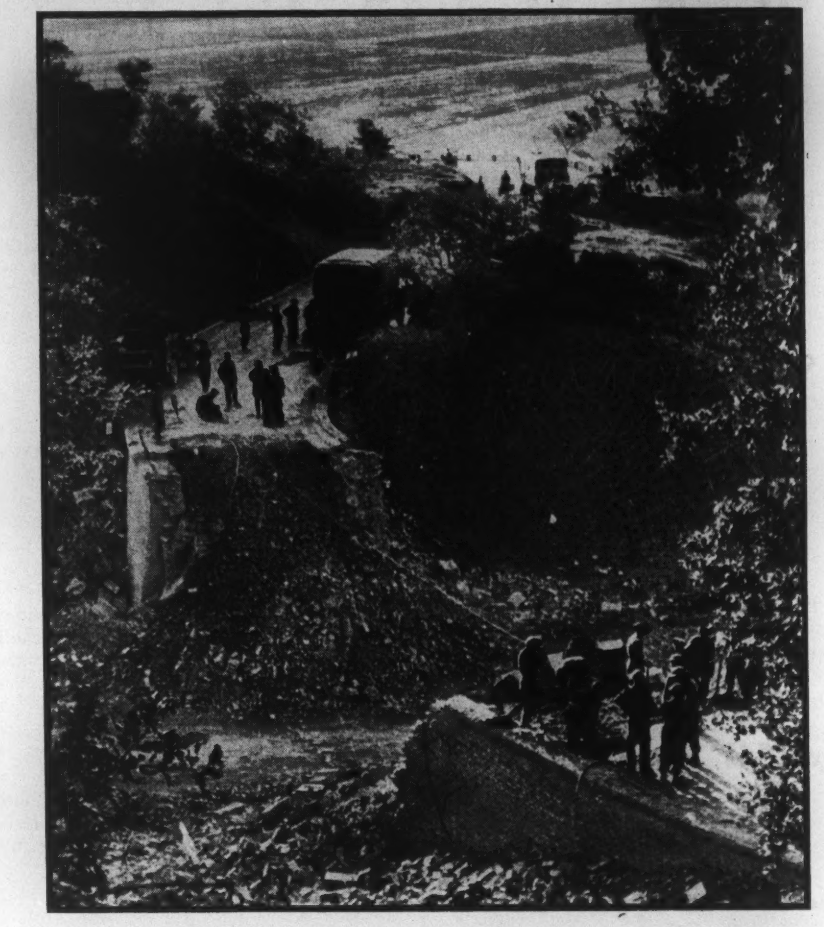
Stock purchases by the public at high price levels, though ill advised, are understandable. At such time general conditions appear rosy. Earnings are large. Market opinions are optimistic. Stocks are being turned over on the Exchange in huge volume, at advancing prices, thereby not only giving the market the best of free advertising in every newspaper of the land, but creating the impression of wealth easily made. An investor is thus imbued with an acute sense of opportunity being sacrificed forever if he stays out. He forgets, in the excitement of the moment, that no tree has ever yet grown to heaven; that inevitably, as has happened innumerable times in the past, the period of excited price churning and advance will shortly be followed by price collapse.

Capital preservation and appreciation should be the chief objective of an investment fund. This, as concerns common stock policy, implies the gradual purchase of selected issues when they seem distinctly cheap in terms of underlying values and the disposal of stocks in proportion to the extent that prices are adjudged to have exceeded values. In 1941 and early 1942 the Business and Market Forecast column of SATURDAY NIGHT indicated that it had adjudged stocks as having sold down sufficiently under values to make them attractive to the investor and the purchase of stocks was consistently recommended particularly in the first three or four months of 1942.

The 1943 Record

Conversely, in active markets of the first seven months of 1943, when stocks had advanced substantially from their 1941-42 purchasing levels, partial sale of stocks was advised as the market climbed so that, by the July 1943 peak, cash reserves, in the form of bond holdings, or cash, should have been established. We stated, at the time, that materially higher prices in the immediate post-war period might be looked for and suggested retaining a substantial proportion of stock holdings for that eventuality, the selling having been for the purpose of creating a buying reserve for the contingencies of the conversion from war to peace. It should be borne in mind, in this connection, that unless investors build up cash when markets are strong and profits are available, they will

(*Continued on Next Page*)



Army engineers with the invasion forces in France will speed the drive across occupied Europe by clearing a path for our tanks and guns and replacing bridges demolished by retreating Germans. In Italy, the sappers are up in front as the famous British 8th Army continues to lead the lightning advance up the peninsula. Seen above is all that is left of one of the bridges blasted by the enemy. Already the engineers have brought up equipment like the bulldozer which can be seen behind the group of men in the foreground. It will be used to clear away debris preparatory to laying a new span. This is just one of many tasks undertaken by army engineers in war zones. Blasted railway tracks have to be cleared and new lines laid; new roads must be built and rivers bridged. Their work goes on even after actual fighting stops, for they take over the vital tasks of re-establishing essential services, such as light, water and gas in towns where such installations have been damaged or deliberately sabotaged by the enemy. Most notable reconstruction undertaken by army engineers in Italy was at Naples, a city of over 840,000, which was left almost without water owing to extensive damage to its supply system. Engineers immediately took over and in a very short time, reestablished water service. Sappers are seen below cementing and laying brick as they repaired the heavy pipeline at Ponte De Cani assisted by workmen from the local Naples Water Company.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Facts of Life In Canada

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT SEEMS to me that the argument between the state socialists and free enterprisers has reached a point where it might do us all good to reconsider some of the facts of life—especially with a Dominion election coming along soon.

The first of these facts, as I see them, is that despite the clamor of extremists on both sides, there is not really the sharp division of public opinion that is generally supposed. The vast majority of Canadians, I am convinced, are neither last-ditch individualists nor communists; while they have regard for individual liberty and initiative, they think that society can gain by doing more things collectively than it has in the past, and they are by no means disposed to let any "sacred cows" obstruct the path. Private enterprise, as a principle, has lost favor because it has come to be identified with "big business", which is commonly regarded as having become too big and powerful and monopolistic for the public good.

In particular most people seem to believe that the nation is now rich enough, and its productive powers great enough, to enable it to provide state insurance protection against destitution by reason of unemployment, old age, sickness or misfortune, and to make higher education and medical services available to all regardless of individual ability to pay.

State Socialism Not For Canada

There is no evidence that public opinion approves CCF proposals for the taking over of all means of production and distribution by the state; on the other hand, it *is* indicated that public opinion endorses the limitation of private profit and the wider dissemination of the fruits of enlarged national production and the advances of science. Feeling on the latter ground is so pronounced that there is little disposition to question the soundness, as to cost, of such hand-outs as family allowances. This public attitude of mind does not itself mean advocacy of state socialism, but it does indicate the possibility of a drift into state socialism, either directly or as the result of the assumption of "social security" obligations so costly as to wreck the private enterprise economy.

This brings us to one of our most important facts of Canadian life, which is that Canada, of all countries, is perhaps least suited to the institution of state socialism. This is because we are one of the least "self-contained" of countries; we produce a limited range of goods and are only able to maintain our national standards of living at anywhere near the customary levels by selling our considerable surplus of these goods to other countries. We do this in competition as to price and quality with other suppliers of the same goods. Our foreign customers are not interested in our Canadian standards of living but only in buying as cheaply as possible. If, because of the cost of "social security" or anything else, we are compelled to ask prices for our export goods that are above those of other suppliers, our export business will assuredly decline and with it the national income that is required to support our social undertakings.

Our Economy Quite Unlike Russia's

There is therefore no magic for Canada in state socialism; it's quite wrong to assume that it will work in Canada because it works in "self-contained" Russia; the facts of life of these two countries are quite dissimilar. This does not mean, as I've said before in this space, that we are debarred from attempting to raise Canadian social conditions by legislative measures, but it does mean that the cost of such measures must not be so high as to require export prices out of line with those of other countries. Incidentally, this fact seems to make the CCF, with its proposed aims for the extension of governmental controls, not only unnecessary but dangerous. If Canada should lose her present high place in international trade as the result of mismanagement of her domestic affairs, it might be unrecoverable. Plenty of other nations, also with productive powers increased by the war, would lose no time in grabbing for it. World competition for export business will be intense after the war; the business will go to the lowest-cost, lowest-price exporters.

Another fact is that one of the chief requirements for the creation of the necessary volume of employment after the war is the provision of new capital for industry, for the development of new enterprises as well as the expansion of existing ones. Capital comes from the savings of the people, and it's highly unlikely that possessors of savings will be willing to invest them in industry if there is likelihood that the industry will be expropriated by the government. Each CCF advance thus tends further to discourage risk investment, which is the kind of investment an expanding economy mainly needs.

A relatively minor fact is that whatever we spend has to come out of our national income, and surely it is not good practice to spend our income before we've earned it—as, for instance, we're proposing to do in the case of family allowances. Maybe we'd do better if we devoted more of our thinking to methods of increasing our national income, and less, at this stage, to means of disbursing it.

We want to have the widest possible sharing of the wealth this country produces. Public opinion and social justice demand it. But if (as I believe) state socialism is not practicable in this country, we should take care that we don't kill the private enterprise goose that presently lays our golden eggs.

CYCLICAL SWINGS IN THE DOW-JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE 1932-42

	1932 Low	1933-34 High	1934 Low	1936-37 High	1938 Low	1938-40 High	1941-2 Low	1943-44 High To Date
Allied Chemical	42	160	115	258	124	200	118	165
American Can	29	114	90	137	70	116	55	91
American Smelting	5	53	30	105	28	63	33	47
American Tel. & Tel.	70	134	100	190	111	175	101	161
American Tobacco "B"	44	94	67	104	58	91	34	71
Bethlehem Steel	7	49	24	105	39	100	49	69
Chrysler	5	60	29	138	35	94	41	98
Corn Products	24	90	55	82	53	70	42	61
duPont, E. I.	22	103	80	184	90	189	102	162
Eastman Kodak	35	116	79	198	121	187	108	170
General Electric	8	30	16	64	27	48	21	39
General Foods	19	39	28	44	22	49	23	44
General Motors	7	42	24	77	25	56	28	64
Goodyear	5	47	18	47	15	38	10	50
International Harvester	10	46	23	120	48	71	40	79
International Nickel	3	29	21	73	36	57	23	36
Johns-Manville	10	66	39	155	58	111	50	100
Loew's	13	37	20	87	33	62	28	66
National Distillers	4	41	16	35	17	30	17	37
National Steel	13	58	34	99	44	82	42	63
Procter & Gamble	19	47	33	65	39	71	42	58
Sears Roebuck	9	51	31	101	47	88	43	95
Standard Oil of Calif.	15	45	26	50	25	34	17	40
Standard Oil of N. J.	19	50	39	76	39	58	30	60
Texas Co.	9	30	19	65	32	49	30	53
Union Carbide	15	51	35	111	57	94	58	86
United Aircraft	*	15	8	35	19	51	23	40
U.S. Steel	21	67	29	126	38	82	44	59
Westinghouse Electric	15	58	27	167	61	124	63	108
Woolworth	22	55	41	71	36	53	21	42

*Incorporated subsequent to 1932.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

lack the wherewithal to repurchase stocks when they are on the bargain counter and most attractive from a standpoint of long-term accumulation.

Since July 1943 the market has been largely in an irregular price trend with stocks generally under peak 1943 levels. Over the past three or four weeks, however, stocks have shown renewed strength, moving somewhat above their 1943 levels. This burst of market enthusiasm is a natural accompaniment to the successful invasion of the European continent and is in line with views to such effect expressed in SATURDAY NIGHT's Forecast. So far, this price strength has not carried sufficiently beyond the level of July 1943 to suggest other than a renewal of stock distribution at around those levels.

If, however, the market, rather than showing mild strength here, should now stage a substantial further advance—say, to the 160/165 level on the Dow-Jones industrial average as against 149 at present—it will, in our opinion, have commenced to discount postwar earnings despite the fact that a period of reconversion with reduced earnings must intervene prior to the attainment of the generally assumed higher earnings of the postwar period. Accordingly, if we are to witness such materially higher prices over the next several months, further reduction in stock holdings would be in order as we would regard this overdiscounting movement as presaging a greater subsequent reconversion decline in the stock market than we initially had in mind. In other words, further material market advance now would be regarded as a continuation of the movement starting in April 1942, thereby greatly extending the duration of this move and calling for equally larger readjustment in due course.

Peak Undeterminable

It is not possible to determine with exactitude the extreme high point of an advance such as has been under way since 1942. However, we know that these advances, throughout the recorded history of stock prices, do exhaust themselves, *always at a time when the market outlook apparently is quite bright,* and such exhaustion is followed by a reverse movement of substantial proportions. On these declines stocks of the very best calibre become available at more or less bargain prices, with extremely favorable yields. Accordingly, any policy which plans to take advantage of these recurrent attractive purchasing intervals in the market must contemplate the building up of cash buying reserves during periods when markets are strong. This can be done, as noted above, by a program of the gradual disposition of stocks as the price structure moves higher.

Intrinsic values of representative corporations do not change from 50% to 100% over two to three-year periods, but prices of these companies' shares do register such changes. During times of low business the public becomes overpessimistic and makes an utterly false appraisal of a company's worth. Conversely, during periods of good business the public becomes quite optimistic and, this time, overdiscounts, in terms of share prices, a company's future to the same exaggerated degree that it underdiscounts the future in periods of gloom. Those investors who, contrary to this general example, purchase stocks when they are unduly depressed, and dispose of stocks when they are unduly elevated, not only benefit individually, but, by thus lending their support to a modification of these extreme swings, render a public service.

Cyclical Buying Points

As an illustration of the recurrent large swings that are witnessed in the New York Stock Market at from two to four-year intervals, we are giving above some examples in terms of the thirty representative stocks making up the Dow-Jones industrial average. It will be noted that from 1932 to 1942 there have been four cyclical buying points in the stock market. This averages out at one buying point every two and one-half years. For the period 1900 to 1932 there averaged one purchasing point every three and one-fifth years. Following each of these cyclical buying points, stocks have always enjoyed large advances and then has come decline cancelling, in most instances, all or a substantial part of the upturn. A study of the accompanying data will illustrate this action and reaction.

There is one element of risk in the current investment picture that must be kept in mind in the formulation of policy and method. This is the possibility that the huge total of credit in the hands of the public will start an inflationary upspiral. Should that money go on a speculative spree, we will, as the late Sir Josiah Stamp once remarked, "blow the price roof off of the world". This would be the run-away price inflation that has been intermittently feared by the public since monetary inflation started in this country in 1932.

Three times, now—June and July 1933, January and February 1934, early 1937—investors have rushed into the stock market on inflation fears. In each instance the alarm proved false and price decline in stocks followed. With common stocks of certain of the raw material companies (inflation beneficiaries), such as nickel and copper, now relatively low and utility issues (inflation sufferers) advancing, it is not apparent that another such investors' fright is present during the current market strength. With the velocity of money turnover making new lows, with swollen war inventories soon to be liquidated, with a national manufacturing plant fully capable of meeting consumer needs, once peacetime production is started and price controls are lifted, neither is it apparent that price inflation is just about to start. Nevertheless, continued vigilance is essential.

Company Reports

Royal-Liverpool Group

FROM the reports of the Royal Insurance Company Limited and the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company Limited presented at the recent annual meetings held in Liverpool, it is seen that these leading British insurance institutions continue to expand in business and financial strength. In its fire department last year, the Royal's net premiums were £6,575,895, compared with £6,368,691 in 1942, while its underwriting profit in 1943 was £612,343, as compared with £548,484 in the previous year. The net premiums of the L. & L. & G. in its fire department last year were £3,905,437, as compared with £3,705,732 in 1942, while its underwriting profit in 1943 was £299,574, as compared with £325,324 in the previous year. In the Royal's casualty and automobile department the net premiums last year were £7,087,514, as compared with £6,871,512 in 1942, while the underwriting profit in 1943 was £916,648, as compared with £876,392 in the previous year. In the casualty and automobile department of the L. & L. & G. the net premiums last year were £5,018,075, as compared with £5,045,712 in 1942, while the underwriting profit in 1943 was £501,877, as compared with £527,978 in the previous year.

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LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of eighty-five cents (85c) per share on the Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares without nominal or par value in the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 2nd day of October, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August, 1944.

By order of the Board.

W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.
Toronto, Ontario,
June 28, 1944.

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1944, payable July 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

E. A. W., Westmount, Que.—The dividend of 20 cents to be paid July 31 to holders of POWER CORP. common of record June 30 is the only payment applicable to the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1944. In December, 1943, the company deferred dividend action pending clarification of taxation on its operations. Prior to that, semi-annual payments had been made since 1936 and the total paid for the year ended June 30, 1943, was 30 cents out of earnings of 35 cents a share. The reduction to 20 cents for the year just ended suggests some recession in earnings, one factor in which presumably would be the reduction in the dividend rate on British Columbia Power "A" stock from $2 to $1.60 per year.

R. A. L., Peterborough, Ont.—A policy of prospecting for new mines is carried out by BOBJO MINES—an exploration and holding company—but the annual report for last year did not go into details of results of this work. The company participated in the financing of the Pigeon magnesium recovery process through Dominion Magnesium and is also engaged in search for oil in Saskatchewan. At the end of 1943 cash on hand was $19,027 and accounts receivable $669, with no current liabilities. Advances to and investments in other companies were carried at a valuation of $1,047,538, less an investment reserve of $166,114.

T. J., Saint John, N.B.—No, I understand that the dividend of $2 per share on the preferred stock of WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS to be paid July 31 is an "interim" payment and does not indicate the resumption of dividends at regular intervals. The current distribution is the first since 1935 and leaves arrears of $67.08 per share. Declaration of the dividend follows improvement in the company's operations in recent years, with net profit for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1943, equal to $12.79 a share on the preferred, including $7.46 per share of refundable tax. Operations in the fiscal year ending this month have been at capacity, in line with the activity of the Canadian milling industry as a whole.

R. W. N., Toronto, Ont.—I presume by Barber-Larder you mean NEW BARBER-LARDER MINES LTD. Shareholders at a recent special meeting approved granting of an option on the 50% interest held in six claims formerly known as Pritchard Kirkland to Newmont Mining Corp. The optionee has the right to form a new company having a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares which would acquire the property for 600,000 shares and $40,000 cash. New Barber-Larder's share would be 300,000 shares and $20,000, subject to a 10% commission. The old Lacoma property in Quebec is owned by New Barber-Larder and further work may be done this year. At the end of 1943 the company's balance sheet showed cash and investments of $8,750, while liabilities were $1,160. Barber-Larder Gold Mines wound up voluntarily and shareholders were entitled to one share of New Barber-Larder and one share of Amalgamated Larder for each six shares held.

R. H. F., Toronto, Ont.—Sorry, I can't "assure you" that the $2 dividend on P. L. ROBERTSON MFG. CO. common is "safe", but the stock seems to me a reasonable purchase in the hope that the dividend will

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Much Activity--Little Progress

BY HARUSPEX

ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks (on the New York Market), following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline. Current strength regarded as renewal of distributive tactics.

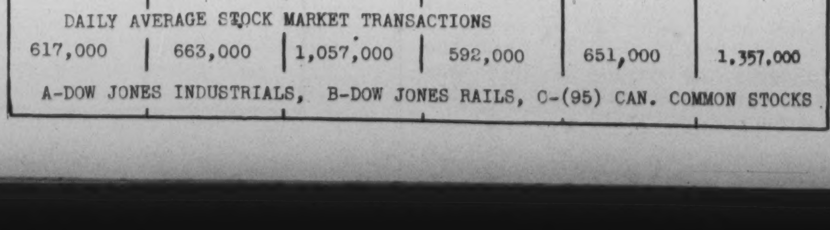
The SHORT TERM trend of the market is to be classed as upward from the late November 1943 low points of 129.57 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 31.50 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Despite entrance of both Dow Jones' averages into new high ground above 1943, the market, to date, has failed to engender the buying enthusiasm indicative of a wide advance on the entire front. Thus, the industrial list, where the bulk of activity exists, has managed to move some 2.66 points above its extreme July 1943 high of 146.41. This has been at the expense of a considerable turnover of stocks, the market having traded, through June 29, 29,239,000 shares since it took on buoyancy with the gap opening of Monday, June 12. This compares with a volume of 32,471,000 shares for the preceding advance of 35 days from the April 19 bottom through June 10.

With a heavy degree of trading in low-priced speculative issues, as against the more seasoned investment stocks, it, therefore, remains to be proved that what is being currently witnessed is other than the type of movement registered in early 1937. In the early months of that year, it will be recalled, the averages, after penetrating their 1936 highs, registered a considerable churning movement, to the accompaniment of substantial volume, but achieved little net progress, and then got into major decline. If such is the current pattern, there could be further moderate upward price progress—say, a point or two above 150 on the industrial average—but no marked advance.

In any event, that is, wind-up of the market at or not far above current levels, or a possible broad advance of 10% to 15% in anticipation of favorable postwar earnings (see our Forecast of July 1, for full discussion of this matter), policy would seem clear. This is to maintain substantial liquid buying reserves with a program of additional profit-taking in the event of the larger advance materializing.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

OFFENSIVE POWER!

Sufficient striking strength backed by a nation financially sound presents the powerful front necessary to sustain "all out" offensive warfare.

The Portage Mutual plays an important part in maintaining national strength. It provides sound protection against financial loss by Fire or Windstorm. Its policy—"Service with Security"—fair dealings—prompt settlements.

FIRE and WINDSTORM

113

The
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 230

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1944 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. WEDD
General Manager
Toronto 16th June 1944

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
DIVIDEND NO. 216

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1944, payable at Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1944.

By order of the Board.

H. T. JAFFRAY,
General Manager.
Toronto, 7th June, 1944.

be continued. The company (which manufactures screws, bolts, rivets at Milton, Ont.) has paid 25 cents regular plus 25 cents extra each quarter on the common since Oct. 1, 1942. Earnings of $3.75 a common share for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, included 72 cents of refundable tax; the recently-issued statement for 1943 shows $3.54 per common share, of which $1.31 represented refundable tax. Deducting the latter, 1943 common earnings were $2.23 a share, against the $2 annual dividend rate. G. W. Mackenzie, secretary, says in the report for 1943 that operations are continuing in 1944 on a satisfactory basis, although increasingly difficult. War requirements for government and other makers of war materials remain quite substantial, and a large volume of civilian requirements is in prospect. The secretary said that if the change-over from war to civilian requirements can be well timed at the close of hostilities, the peace outlook should be good. Current assets, including the refundable of $122,786, amounted at Dec. 31, 1943, to $1,435,003, or exclusive of this to $1,312,218, against current liabilities of $394,303.

T. B. B., Burlington, Ont.—BEAR EXPLORATION AND RADIUM has extensive property holdings in the Yellowknife section of the Northwest Territories, but its principal asset is the direct or indirect holding of some 900,000 shares of GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES. Of this block 535,000 are owned, while the balance is controlled through ownership of 1,005,267 of the 1,772,357 outstanding shares of Yellowknife Gold. In addition, B.E.A.R. has an option on over 1,200,000 shares of Yellowknife at 30 cents a share. A proposal to merge B.E.A.R. and Yellowknife Gold has been held up by an injunction and it will be early in July before the special meetings to deal with this are held. In addition to Giant Yellowknife, B.E.A.R., has other ground under option to Frobisher Exploration Co., a subsidiary of Ventures Ltd. Other groups are also held.

A. B. R., Sudbury, Ont.—The situation is that since the 1941 arrangement was approved by bondholders of ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY CO. and ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS more than 50% of the outstanding bonds of the latter company have been redeemed and cancelled. Under this arrangement bondholders of the railway company agreed to forego interest payments until such time as all the terminal company bonds had been retired, the railway company to use surplus earnings and surplus capital on hand for this purpose. At the time of the arrangement there were outstanding terminal bonds of an equivalent par value Canadian funds of $2,995,525 and this amount had been reduced to $1,472,389 at Dec. 31, 1943, with the reduction made possible in large measure by the improvement in the railway company's earnings in recent years. Of the total reduction, $246,610 was effected in 1941, $647,186 in 1942 and $629,341 in 1943. If the progress made in the retirement in 1942 and 1943 is maintained it will take a little more than two years to redeem the balance.

T.D.B., Hamilton, Ont.—I suggest you hold on to your C. W. LINDSAY & CO. shares. It's true that the annual report for the year ended Feb. 29, 1944, showed net earnings on the $6.50 preferred reduced to $3.88 from the $4.90 a share earned the previous year. But the report also reveals a sharp improvement in the company's cash position, an improvement in sales which has continued through the first quarter.

R. E. DOWSETT, F.A.S.

whose election as President of the Life Insurance Institute of Canada is announced. Mr. Dowsett is the Secretary of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company.

Mr. G. Ernest Robertson, Vice-President and General Manager of Leland Electric Canada Limited, Guelph, announces the appointment of Mr. William M. Elliott to the position of Assistant Secretary.

A former member of the staff of Ernst & Ernst, Toronto, Mr. Elliott assumes the duties of the Company's chief financial officer, resident in Canada.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 67

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty five cents ($.25) per share on all of the outstanding shares of the company payable on Sept. 16, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business Aug. 26, 1944.

G. G. KEW,
Secretary.

Windsor, Ont.
June 30, 1944.

Easy Washing Machine Co. Ltd.

RECENTLY there has been some relaxing of restrictions against the manufacture of washing machines for civilian use, but the supply continues well below the demand and requirements keep accumulating and cannot be fully satisfied until restrictions are entirely removed and the industry goes back into production on a large scale. The Easy Washing Machine Company Limited is one of the leading manufacturers specializing in the production of electric washing machines and liquidation of inventories has permitted the building up of a substantial cash, or equivalent, position against the time when these funds will be required to resume operations on a normal basis.

In addition to the latent demand for machines, the industry will undoubtedly find an expanding market with the planned electrification of rural areas after the war as a means of providing consumption for the increased generating capacities of hydro-electric systems. The Easy Washing Machine Company is moderately capitalized and has made a very substantial reduction in the number of preference shares outstanding to improve the equity of the common stockholder in annual earnings. While the common shares lack a seasoned investment background, they offer speculative possibilities for those willing to assume the risk.

Net profits for 1943, inclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, amounted to $35,826, equal to $1.02 per share on the common stock, against $40,700 and $1.18 a share for 1942. The reduction in net for 1943, compared with 1942, was due to higher provision for net income and excess profits taxes at $66,000, up from $21,200, and despite the material increase in taxes in the war years the 1943 net profit was well above that of $17,919 for 1938. The retained net for 1943 was equal to 61c a share, contrasted with $1.10 for 1942 and 43c for 1938. From December 31, 1943, to June 1, 1944, the company redeemed 2,189 shares of the 7% cumulative preference stock of $10 par, reducing the number of shares of this issue outstanding from 5,750 to 3,561 shares. This increases the percentage of annual net profit available for the outstanding 30,622 common shares, and it is anticipated the company will continue to retire the senior stock to eventually leave outstanding only common shares. Standard base for profits under the Excess Profits Tax Act is indicated to be about $35,000 which would leave annual retained net of between $23,000 and $24,000, or about (after providing for dividends on the preferred shares outstanding June 1st, last) 60c per common share. The proportion of this retained net profit available for the common will increase as further preferred shares are redeemed.

Net working capital of $229,418 at December 31, 1943, was slightly above that of $228,413 at December 31, 1942, and well above $162,052 at December 31, 1938. Cash of $63,856 at the end of last year was almost equal to total current liabilities of $64,946, and in addition to cash the company had investments in Dominion bonds of $50,000.

The Easy Washing Machine Company has no funded debt. Present share capital resulted from a reorganization effected in 1934. Preference shares are of $10 par value, carry an annual cumulative rate of 7% and are redeemable at the option of the company at $11 per share.

An initial dividend of 35c a share was paid on the preference stock in 1937 and by October 1943 all arrears had been paid. An initial dividend of 25c per share was paid on the currently outstanding common stock in January of this year, followed by a similar distribution July 3rd.

The Easy Washing Machine Company Limited was incorporated with an Ontario charter in 1943 to take over a company of similar name incorporated in 1920. The company manufactures electric washing machines and ironers, and has the exclusive rights to manufacture and sell in Canada appliances made under patent rights of Easy Washing Machine Corp. Syracuse, N.Y.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive follows:—

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low
1943	9	3¾	$1.02-a	8.8	3.7
1942	4	2⅛	1.18-a	3.4	1.8
1941	3½	2	0.91	3.8	2.2
1940	4¼	1½	0.68	6.3	2.2
1939	3½	1½	0.67	5.2	2.2
1938	5	2⅛	0.43	11.6	5.0
Average 1938-1943				6.0	2.7
Approximate current average				9.3	

a—Includes 41c. per share refundable tax 1943 and 8c. 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 35,826-x	$ 40,700-x	$ 32,370	$ 25,303	$ 25,089	$ 17,919
Surplus	188,834	167,637	140,259	114,640	94,963	73,250
Current Assets	294,364	297,053	282,196	270,661	235,256	201,931
Current Liabilities	64,946	68,640	86,418	96,617	58,328	39,879
Net Working Capital	229,418	228,413	195,778	174,044	176,928	162,052
Cash	63,856	934	3,132	11,650	10,264	12,427
Dominion Bonds	50,000	20,000	—	—	—	—

x—Includes $2,800 refundable portion excess profits tax 1942 and $12,500 1943.

5.25% Interest Return
First Mortgage Security

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited is one of the largest newsprint producers in the world.

The financial position of the Corporation is featured by the following:

	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1943	Average Five Years 1939-43
Net Earnings	$9,322,977	$7,812,712
Depreciation	4,583,291	4,324,650

First Mortgage Bond Interest Requirements amounted to $2,452,006 in 1943.

The 5½% First Mortgage Bonds of the Corporation, due July 2nd, 1961, are payable in Canada, New York or London, England, and are redeemable at 100 and accrued interest (New York funds) on ninety days' notice.

Price: 102.75 and interest, to yield about 5.25%

Descriptive circular furnished upon request.

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Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 4321

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Limited

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Government Bonds
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Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

International Hydro-Electric System
6% Debentures

Market Price: Approximately 72

A brief analysis is available upon request.

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HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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McCALLUM HILL BLDG. - - - - REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING - - - - SASKATOON, SASK.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Security Should Be Prime Essential in Postwar Insurance Buying

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is held in some quarters that many of the fire insurance companies, owing to the present great concentration of values in single properties and the pressing demand for coverage, have extended themselves beyond conservative limits in the net liability assumed on numerous risks.

With the end of the war, it is expected that there will be a tremendous drop in the salable value and the utility of much property, which is likely to have the effect of lessening the owner's interest in fire prevention and of materially increasing the insurance loss ratio.

THOSE who purchase property insurance in large amounts usually realize that the security of the companies from which they buy their protection is of paramount importance. Although the insurance companies as a whole are stronger now than they were before the war, buyers would be well advised to watch carefully the financial standing of their insurers. When peace comes, it is expected that various things are going to happen and happen fast, and that the present financial picture may change very quickly. For instance, there may be a tendency on the part of those handling investment portfolios to take advantage of an attractive stock or bond market, with financial results that may be far otherwise than anticipated.

While all insurance buyers are anxious to secure as low a premium rate as possible, the wise ones do not place their insurance on the basis of the rate charged, for they will not accept the policies of companies which do not come up to a certain standard of financial strength in relation to the volume of business transacted. Owing to the uncertain nature of the fire insurance business, and the possibility of companies sustaining severe losses in a short space of time, it is necessary that these companies should have substantial surplus funds over and above all liabilities, including their liability for unearned premiums, their liability for unpaid losses and all other liabilities.

Test of Strength

In sizing up the financial strength of a fire insurance company from the point of view of the insured, the test to be applied is the relation which the "surplus as regards policyholders" bears to the volume of business transacted. The volume of business transacted is shown by the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability. In Canada the unearned premium reserve liability represents 80 per cent of the unearned premiums, while in the United States it represents 100 per cent of the unearned premiums.

In a stock company, the surplus as regards policyholders is the sum of the paid up capital, if intact, and the net surplus, while in a mutual company without capital stock the surplus as regards policyholders is the surplus over all liabilities. The volume of business transacted should bear a reasonable relation to the surplus as regards policyholders. A company transacting too much business in relation to its net resources may sustain losses in a single extensive fire which, though not excessive in proportion to its premium income, may exhaust its surplus funds, impair its capital, and make its retirement or reinsurance necessary.

With regard to the item "reserve of unearned premiums" shown among the liabilities of a fire insurance company, it represents in Canada 80 per cent of the actual unearned premiums which the company would have to pay in return premiums if every policy on its books were to be cancelled, and theoretically it represents the amount which the company would have to pay to some other company for carrying its risks to expiration if it wished to retire from the field.

When Business Taken Over

However, in practice, a company reinsuring its entire business usually receives a rebate from the company taking over its business, because the unearned premium reserve liability is figured upon the gross premiums received without taking into account the expense of securing the business. Accordingly, the business can usually be reinsured for an amount about thirty per cent less than the actual amount of the unearned premiums at the time of reinsurance. This procedure refers to what can be carried out in normal times, but in periods of stress the whole of the reinsurance reserve may be needed in order to protect the policyholders' interests, showing that these reserve requirements are not excessive.

Another point to bear in mind when considering the financial strength of a company is the character of its assets. They should be regarded largely from the standpoint of their liquidity as well as their safety. They should be such that they can readily be converted into cash at short notice and without undue sacrifice. Therefore, it is not desirable that a company should invest more than a very moderate percentage of its assets in real estate, which, while it may be an excellent investment from a certain standpoint, is not as readily salable as listed securities.

Fire insurance has been described as "the handmaid of commerce" and also as a governor on the wheels of business. Its services are being utilized to prevent, as far as possible, any interruption of the machinery of business by fire through the use of protective devices and periodic inspections, and, when fire does occur, to provide the indemnity which will enable the business to be resumed with the least possible delay.

Buyer Must Look Ahead

In speaking before the Risk Research Institute recently, Mr. Ernest L. Clark, an executive of the J. C. Penny Co., said, among other things, that the important thing today is for us all to concentrate on the pressing needs of the times and do everything possible to keep the wheels of commerce going as fast as possible to hasten the end of the war, and that the insurance buyer must deal in futures rather than presents; he must be visionary and try to anticipate what might happen and provide accordingly.

As a rule, he said, the best guide to the future is the experience of the past, although he admitted that we have had no experience in the past which adequately compares with the conditions that we are going to be faced with. But we could, he said, give considerable weight to what we know happened at the end of the last war, to what happened during the depression, and to what has happened in recent months where war work has been terminated, and that it is the lessons learned from these happenings that show what we can expect.

His advice to insurance buyers was that before the war ends they should carefully check all of their insurance to see that it adequately covers all the risks of their business as they will present themselves in the postwar period, and that the latest forms of broad comprehensive protection offered by insurance companies should be taken advantage of.

Amounts of fire insurance will have to be checked carefully during the immediate period following the close of the war, he said, because there will be an interim when the replacement cost at the time of a loss happening will be very high, due to the impossibility of obtaining certain materials and equipment, such as automobiles, for example.

H. Jasper Humphrey, of Toronto, vice-president of eastern lines, Canadian Pacific Railway, who was named president of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., at the annual meeting of the National Council of Canadian Y.M.C.A.'s.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would be obliged if you could furnish me with a report on the Fidelity Life Insurance Company, with head office at Regina, showing the amount of business transacted last year, the total amount of insurance in force, the income and disbursements, and the assets and liabilities.

—E.C.D., Winnipeg, Man.

Fidelity Life Assurance Company was incorporated in 1912 and commenced business in 1914. It was formerly known as The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company, the name being changed in 1942. Its new business in 1943 amounted to $1,471,407 gross and $1,436,407 net. The net amount of business in force at the end of 1943 was $9,532,166, under 7,218 policies. At the end of the previous year the business in force totalled $8,697,404, under 6,609 policies. Its total admitted assets at December 31, 1943, were $2,309,509, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $2,002,232, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $171,683. As the paid up capital amounted to $100,000, there was a net surplus of $71,683 over capital, policy reserves, special reserves and all liabilities.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

Are any reliable figures available showing the total fire losses in each of the three Western Provinces for the past few years? I do not refer to the insurance losses but to the total property loss by fire in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan in recent years. Any information you can give me will be appreciated.

—B.H.L., Edmonton, Alta.

Such information is published in the annual reports of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Fire Prevention Branch, Department of Insurance, Ottawa. During the past five years the total property loss by fire in British Columbia was as follows: 1943, $4,008,229; 1942, $2,523,813; 1941, $1,608,819; 1940, $1,966,867; 1939, $1,705,610. In Alberta it was: 1943, $1,199,106; 1942, $1,565,186; 1941, $1,856,335; 1940, $1,265,917; 1939, $1,148,364. And in Saskatchewan: 1943, $892,550; 1942, $968,261; 1941, $833,764; 1940, $657,963; 1939, $717,169.

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Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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THE Casualty Company of Canada
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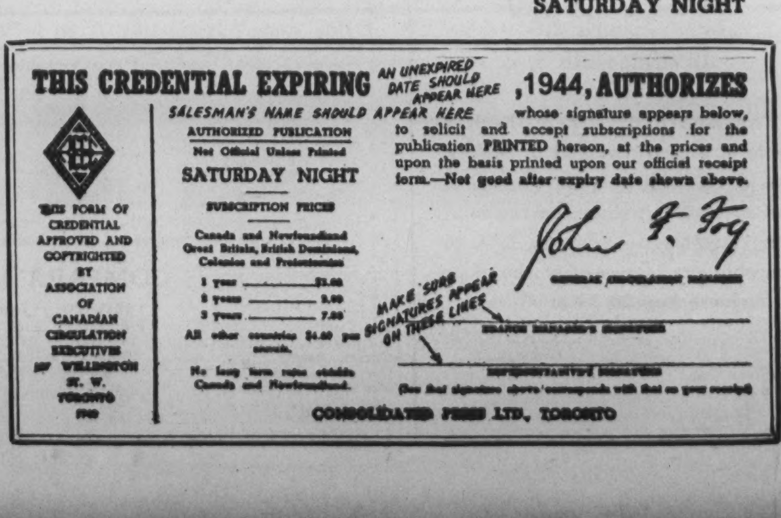
SATURDAY NIGHT



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SATURDAY NIGHT

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Yellowknife Mining Area Still Calls for Much Exploration

By JOHN M. GRANT

YELLOWKNIFE, currently providing Canada's most exciting mining boom, is big country, carrying strong regional structures and with great possibilities for exploration, in the opinion of Dr. J. F. Wright, consulting geologist, who has just returned from a visit to the area. With results at Giant Yellowknife under exploration by Frobisher Exploration, Ventures Limited subsidiary, furnishing the incentive, a claim-staking boom is being witnessed. Stakers are said to be literally running wild and several thousand claims are now staked over a length of 150 miles.

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As Dr. Wright points out, the Yellowknife area needs a lot of exploration and this has still to be done. There are no mines staring the prospector in the face. It will take hard work to discover them. Rock formations are well exposed and large areas will not have to be explored as the formation and mineralization are readily evident. Today all indications point to the likelihood of opening up large, medium-grade deposits, whereas in the past, small high-grade ore bodies have been developed. The area is 500 miles from railway transportation and this has led to excessive costs. However, these can be expected to be reduced in the future. Power also will have to be made available, but all these things will happen when the district is opened up. Already more airfields are projected as the expansion of this vast territory proceeds.

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Exploration of the Yellowknife area is a diamond drill job, and the ore is said to be in subsidiary or branch faults off the main faults. Few exposures of ore are to be seen, but the showings of bare rock in places are apparent for miles. Giant Yellowknife, Con, Negus and Conwest are located on what is termed "Main Street", the lake shore fault, which has structural conditions similar to the Larder Lake and Cadillac camps. The next fault to the east is known as the Duck Lake fault. This is also all staked and runs for a length of about 50 miles. No ore bodies have been found here as yet, although gold has been noticed in places along this long fault. Such properties as Homer, B.E.A.R., Tiffany, Goldwin Exploration and others are along this fault. Farther east is the Ptarmigan fault which is also staked solid. The Ptarmigan Mines is the only development so far on this fault. These faults are in depressions with walls 50 to 200 feet wide on each side. The swamps are covered with spruce and the overburden is up to 100 feet deep.

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Some of the large mining companies have been extensive stakers in the Yellowknife. Several companies are drilling and other drills are on the ground awaiting crews. In addition to Giant Yellowknife, companies drilling include Conwest, Kamlac, Negus (Payne option) and Lynx Yellowknife, with Tiffany expecting to commence any day. Bear Exploration and Radium is examining its various holdings preparatory to diamond drilling. The Nicholson and Goodrock companies propose diamond drilling on their properties near Ptarmigan. Homer Yellowknife plans diamond drilling this summer, also many other companies are already carrying out prospecting and surface exploration, or have plans for such activity. The area has already turned out five producers, of which Negus, however, has been the only one able to continue under war conditions. Giant Yellowknife looms up as the sixth producer, and largest yet, and to see the present boom sustained, which is the second in the history of the district, it will require the locating of a substantial deposit on one or two of the properties on which active exploration is planned.

Shares of San Antonio Gold Mines, Manitoba producer, recently climbed to a nine-year high on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Although greatly handicapped by the shortage of labor, ore reserves which exceeded 900,000 tons at the beginning of the year have been fairly well maintained. The interim dividend rate of 20 cents a share is still being met, but unless there is considerable improvement in the last half of the year in the manpower situation, last year's net earnings of 25 cents a share will not be reached. Drilling from the 16th, or bottom level at 2,400 feet has given indications of a new orebody. Where cut it is seven or eight feet wide, but values have not yet been announced.

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"You will be doing not only yourselves, but your country, a service if you take heed of this warning and give full support to measures designed to promote and encourage the search for development of new mines," James Y. Murdoch, K.C., LL.D., president of Noranda Mines, told shareholders at the recent annual meeting in referring to the effect that the rapid exhaustion of known Canadian mines was creating a crisis that demands geological work and prospecting on a national scale.

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Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company has purchased the entire 1944 output of iron ore from the Steep Rock Iron Mines. The contract is also said to provide for the purchase of substantial tonnages of this ore for a period of years. Emphasis is placed on the premium quality of the ore. Cleveland Cliffs is one of the largest organizations in the industry, operates a series of iron mines of its own in the United States, as well as owning rail facilities and a large fleet of ore-carriers on the Great Lakes. It also is active in the U.S. steel industry.

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Shares of Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Milling at this property, which is in the Yellowknife area, was suspended last September due to the shortage of labor. At that time ore reserves were about as high in respect to tonnage as at any time in the property's history. Operations will be resumed with a return of normal conditions and numerous other chances to open additional ore remain to be investigated. The management of the company is in the hands of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which company along with Ventures has been repaid its advances.

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The new orebody on the 2,950-foot level at Buffalo-Ankerite Gold Mines is opening up an important way. The ore area at last report was rapidly expanding and then was figured at over 2,000 square feet, with the grade holding up well. At the 3,250-foot level a drive has reached the company's claims to the northeast of the main group and separated from it by one claim. Diamond drilling is planned here in the hope of picking up the downward extension of the Aunor ore zone.

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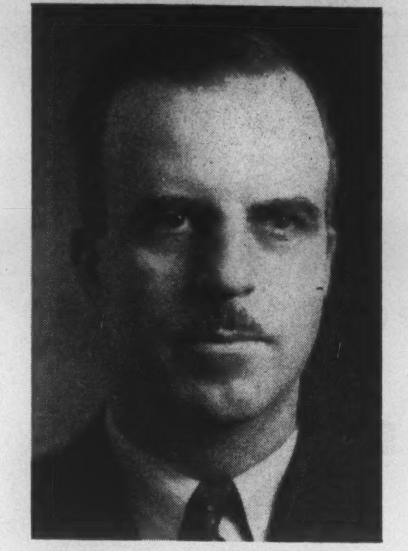
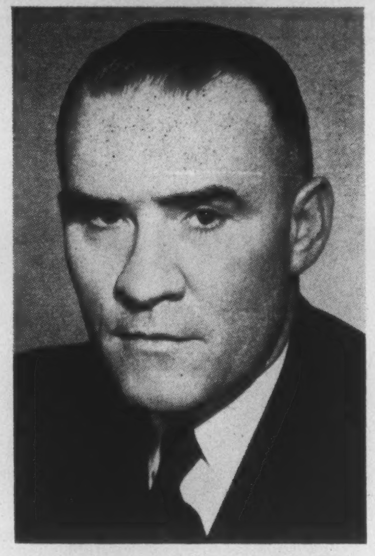
MORE OR LESS PERSONAL . . . R. A. Bryce, president and general manager of Macassa Mines and president of Renabie Mines has been appointed a director of Confederation Life Association. . . J. T. Cannon, of J. P. Cannon & Co., has been elected to the managing committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange, replacing E. Gordon Wills who resigned. Otherwise all other committee members and officers were returned by acclamation. . . A total of 535, including members, partners and employees of the Toronto Stock Exchange are in the active service forces, an increase of 57 in the past year. Twelve have been killed in action.



J. R. CROFT

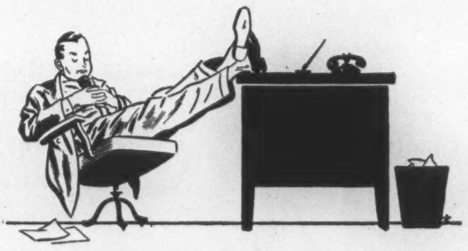
A. E. NAYLOR



W. B. HAVARD

Mr. A. E. Naylor, General Manager, and formerly Vice-President of Trades Finance Corporation Limited, has recently been elected President, succeeding the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C., who now becomes Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Other important executive changes include Mr. J. R. Croft, Assistant General Manager, who now becomes Vice-President, and W. B. Havard, formerly Supervisor of Branches, who has been appointed Assistant to the President. Mr. Havard has also been elected to the Board of Directors.



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catch you napping

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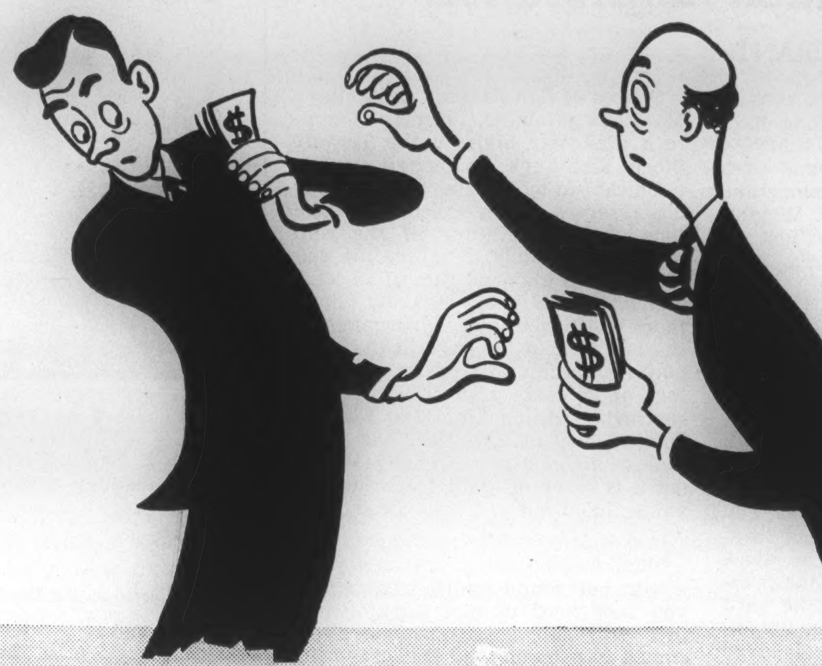

IF rising prices and costs were allowed to keep pushing each other up, inflation would be unavoidable. That's what inflation is—a panic rise in prices—with money losing its value and confusion everywhere. To prevent inflation, a ceiling has been set on prices and profits,—wages and salaries have been controlled.

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and INcome
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